CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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AND MOTOR Co.
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and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: V. NO. 19 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporaed in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,825
28th „ ..	"CHLEDONIA„	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,'	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA '	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA„	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA„*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA„	7,952
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,652
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
18th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA„	7,572
25th „ ..	"EGYPT„ *	7,941
2nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA "	10,51
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,902

"MANTUA,
"NALDERA,
MALWA,
NARKUNDA. } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
1922		
5th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
9th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
23rd „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,888

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About 26th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.		
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
26th Jan. ..	Barjora	Bussreh direct
20th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th „ ..	Chakdara	Karachi direct.
22nd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
28th „ ..	"KAROA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kazado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Hakusika Maru	T. Isonaka	3151	13th Jan	25th Jan
Awa Maru	N. Narui	6057	10th Jan	25th Jan
Tambo Maru	L. Yoshima	5845	24th Jan.	3rd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6th Feb	9th Feb	
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6137	19th Feb.	3rd Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00.000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	39,96,655

DIRECTORS.
1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshinghbai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay Branch and
Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum, from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,045 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayenganga
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar-
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	rivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	D.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jamnu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE.
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN
Manager Accident Dept. General Manager

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal,

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

KAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and S
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-
GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGAUM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaun Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month, Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that, date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office, before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
Local Director.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTEDACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India
Brightness Permanence
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP
CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,66
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,27
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:	
Bandjermasin,	Pekalonga,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the agreed interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Horaby Road.
E. J. B. VAN LENNEWEN.
Actg. Agent

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at wihch to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

Telg Lodge. Tel. No. 2[illegible]
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING
LOHAR CHAWL
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A POLITICAL PRIVATE SECRETARY for a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Should also know typing. Apply to Box No. 7634, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2568

WANTED—Persons with good experience in motor accessories. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 7642 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2585

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER with previous experience. Apply with testimoniale to Box No. 7645, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2592

WANTED—SHORTHANDTYPISTS Persons having experience of attorneys line need apply only. Box No. 7655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2617

WANTED—A CLERK for Office and outside work with knowledge of Typewriting. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE and CO., 60, Forbes Street"
A R2626

WANTED—A fast SHORTHAND TYPIST with good experience in general Office work for an Import and Export firm. Apply Box No. 7650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2610

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.) Best Terms to Best Workers, for prospectus and terms of Agency. Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO. Managing Agents. Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED—A Competant CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Contractor business line. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 with good qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7633, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2565

WANTED—A clever and efficient WEAVING MASTER for a local mill apply sharp with testimoniale and experience with salary required to Box No. 7644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2591

WANTED—For Ahmedabad a qualified Accountant, one with audit experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary required, to the Secretary, the WESTERN INDIA PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LTD., Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad."
A R2625

BOMBAY DEVELOP DIRECTORATE—Appointment of MARINE SURVEYOR—Applications are invited from qualified men for the post of Marine Surveyor and should be made by letter addressed to The Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required.
A C11931

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or one experienced in Municipal Engineering Work. Starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications, and carriage allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 28th Feb. 1922 K. Dilvali, President, Municipality, Kolhapur. V. H. PADHYE. Secretary.
A R11935

WANTED—ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly trained and used to heavy mill repairs. Indian preferred but must be a man of good experience. Applicants should state salary required, age and particulars of former appointments. Also a MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for drawing office of same mills. Apply Box No. 7631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11902

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nasik Municipality on a salary upto Rs 200 plus Rs. 30 as horse allowance per month till the end of October, 1922, with chances of being made permanent. An L.C.E or B. E with experience of Engineering work and knowledge of Municipal Administration will be preferred. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 28th January, 1922. V. B. AKUT. President, Nasik Municipality. Nasik, 17th January, 1922.
A C11918

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HINDU CLERK, knowing Accounts and Correspondence, wants ENGAGEMENT. Pay Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 7658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2623

AN energetic Hindu gentleman of more than 10 years' business experience wishes to go to Germany or other part of Europe and is willing to act as Agent of Indian Firms on very reasonable terms. Please write to Box No. 7624, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2555

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Godown at Bazar Gate Street. House No. 49-51, Old Modikhana at Kanji Khetsi Charity Trust House. Available immediately
C R2614

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM 20 ft. by 12 ft. with use of Telephone, etc., Medow's Street, Rent Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 7654 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2615

TO BE LET—Spacious GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES at Mazagon. Apply Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay.
C R2622

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Dwarkanath Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

SHOPS AND UPPER STORIES of a New Building, beautifully built, available Immediately. Apply at the premises. MAPEER & SONS. Oppt. Barton and Co., Kalbadevi.
C R2595

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2616

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM furnished or otherwise in Apollo Street. Apply [illegible] No. 7660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
C R2630

TO LET—For Lawyers, Doctor's, or both for office and residences at Girgaum. three large rooms with upto date sanitation. Premium Essential Box No. 7657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2620

TO LET—From 1st March, 1922, newly Built, SHOPS (12 ft. by 25 ft.) in very desirable locality on Charni Road, Opposite Girgaon Portuguese Church. Apply to J. G. RELE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., President, Kshatriya Community, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Offer Rent, K. S. RELE SECRETARY, Kshatriya Community Building, Management Committee, Hughes Road, Bombay.
C R2621

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 8.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2¼ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE—1920 MAXWELL CAR, 5 seater little used, recently overhauled, in perfect running condition. Owner going home. Price Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 7641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2582

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—Two Passenger Body, 15 seater, 1 ton "Chevcolett" motor busses. One Nash one ton chasis all newly painted and in perfect running order. For particulars apply to E. S. ALVAVS Opp. Dak Bungalow, Kalyan. Cars may be inspected on a days previous notice.
J R2601

FOR SALE—One seven seater 22 H. P. four cyclinder wire while car with one spare while complete with all tools C. A. V. electric dynamo and lighting set zenith carburator Bosh Magneto, etc. Price Rs. 9,000 or near offer for full particulars and trial. Please apply to Mr. R. J. NAIGAUMWALA New Sitaram Building, Princess Street.
J A R2596

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Two or three tons ICE PLANT at once. Appy with full particulars and lowest price to JAI DEVA REIS HISSAR.
K R2624

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Complete used sets; 7, Bolivia 1894, 6as. 12 Roumania 1907, 8as. 2 Liberia 1915, 3as. 3 Turkey 1917, (10pi. in 3 colours) 12as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L R11945

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately, Gt. Western Bldg., Apollo St.
M R2598

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PIANO—An Upright grand PIANO, full frame overstrung by John Brinsmead and Sons, nearly new. Selling at a sacrifice. Apply Danney and Co., 15 Medows Street, Fort.
N R2608

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A TELEPHONE. One wishing to do away with the same should apply to DAMODER MOTIRAM SHAH, Ranchordas Vallabhais Mala, 1st Floor, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay.
P R2594

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7622, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2554

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GERMAN ANILINE SALT SRYSTALS FOR SALE—14 Tons apply Box No. 7656, Odvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2619

CONSULT US for the right sort of Gramophones, Harmoniums and Rubber Stamps JAMES MANUFG: CO., Agents, Gramophone Co., Ltd., 168, Kalbadevi Bom-
T R2604

FOR SALE—Two TYPEWRITERS HAMMOND and UNDERWOOD No. 5 Rs. 55 each both are in working order and Rainwater pipes, etc., 3 and 4 inch Rs. 1 and 1-6 per 20 feet plus 10 per cent. Commission. Apply GHOSE BROTHERS & CO., 60, Raja Shivlal Manager, Lamington Road.
T R2628

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11637

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—Best Donegal Tweeds of the choicest patterns and colours. Golden opportunity of making fashionable suits of natural Kashmir wool at no cost. Price Rs. 12 for cloth for a complete suit (7½ yds. by 24 ins.). For anything manufactured or otherwise found in Kashmir please write to us. We alone do reach it at your gate. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R2541

FOR SALE.— Rs.
1 HAMMOND TYPEWRITER (Multiplex) travelling model in leather case complete, very little used, property of an Officer, who has left India. Original price over Rs. 450 now offered for ... 275
1 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, Policy size in very good condition with base board and metal cover 135
1 CORONA TYPEWRITER in travelling case complete with accessories, very little used ... 145
1 OLIVER TYPEWRITER with base board and metal cover in working order 75
Also a number of secondhand UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS from Rs. 100 upwards.
WARDEN and CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T No. I.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ONE DAYALAL RAVJI, one R. N. Ballik, and one HAMJAD ALLY URFE MOHMAD NASIM KHAN, appear canvassing, in all parts of the country, orders, as our agents, on behalf of our firm, without our authority, and so our firm is not responsible in any way for their acts.

RANCHHODDAS HARKISONDAS & BROS.,
Manufacturers of High Class of Silk and Tussore Silk, and Embroidery Merchants,
11-455, Limbu-Sheri, Surat. R2540

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 30th Day of January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI.
as an additional Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922 to the 3rd Day of February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.
C11928

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Registered Office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1921.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922, to the 3rd Day of February 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922. C11927

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORT OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from STANDARD BUILDING, Hornby Road, to
LLOYD BUILDING (TOP FLOOR),
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate.
On and after January, 23rd 1922.
C11826

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the fourth day of February, 1922, at 4 p.m., at 42, Tamarin Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—
(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st day of December 1921.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. V. M. Khutalkar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th day of January to the 11th day of February, both days inclusive.

S. V. DANDEKAR,
Chairman.
Bombay, 10th January, 1922. C11924

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, CONTRACTORS AND GOVERNMENT WORKS.

A Large quantity of Steel Spring Bars, best warranted quality, approved by Railways and tested American Make of following sizes available for immediate disposal, ready delivery:—
3in. by 5/16in. 580 Bars.
3in. by 3/8in. 100 Bars.
3½ by 3/8in. 450 Bars.
4in. by 3/8in. 370 Bars.
4½in. by 3/8in. 405 Bars.
3in. by 7/16in. 445 Bars.
4in. by ½in. 315 Bars.
Offers are invited for the whole or part of quantity. Apply for further information, etc., to Box No. 7659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C2628

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for R. S. Beams. Full specification and conditions can be had on application to the Store-Keeper. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before 8th February, 1922.
(Sd.), K. V. AMIN,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, 19th January, 1922.
TA C11944

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to January 24 for the sale and removal of the Y. M. C. A. Cooperage Hut.
N. DAS,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
Wode House Road.
Bombay, January 19.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the Royal Indian Marines Dookyard, Bombay, up to p.m. (Standard Time), on the dates specified.

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tender.	Period of Contract.
1. For supply of labour for making and repairing sails, awning and canvas gear in the Dockyard and loft. 2. For repairing clews and splicing lanyard. 3. For slinging and unslinging hammocks.	2. th January, 1922.	
4. For repairing and restuffiing Troop bedding. 5. For removal of coal ashes including soots, clinkers and other refuse accumulating in the Engine Room and Stockhold and on deck of R. I. M. Vessels. 6. For washing Troop bedding and hammocks.	27th January, 1922.	No 1 to 6 For the year ending 31st March, 1923.
7. For supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries.	8th February, 1922.	No.7 and 8 For the Half Year ending 30th Sep, 1922,
8. For supply of miscellaneous Marine Stores.	15th February 1922.	

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.
The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures and total at foot of each age duly completed.
The names of Tenderers must be typed or and printed on the first page of the tender orm.
All samples required must be supplied free cost.
For particulars see Notice No. 111/Est. dated 7th January, 1922, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th and 26th anuary and 2nd and 9th February, 1922.
(Sd.) E. J. HEADLAM.
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
C11882

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

PUBLIC IS WARNED that one share No. 1335 of The Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd., standing in my name, has been burnt at the Mulji Jetha Market.
Any claim about the said share should be made at the Company within eight days, otherwise a duplicate would be issued to Mr. Morarji Dwarkadas, the owner of the above share.
NANABHAI TALACKCHAND.
R2629

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE RAILWAY JURISDICTION JAIPUR

Suit No. 4 of 1921.
JOHN JOSEPH CRANGLE, Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bandikui ..... Petitioner.
Versus.
LUCY CAROLINE CRANGLE. Respondent.
and
J. WILKINSON. ..... Co-respondent.
Claim for dissolution of marriage.
To,
J. WILKINSON, late Platform Inspector, Raichur ..... Co-respondent.

WHEREAS the above named petitioner has instituted a suit in this Court for dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of adultery with you in July, 1913, and of desertion, you are hereby required to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorneys of this Court to answer the petition. The cause is set down for hearing on 15th February, 1922, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power on which you intend to rely in support of your defence and that in default of your causing an appearance, the matter of the petition will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.
R. A. E. BENN,
Lieut.-Colonel,
District Judge.
Dated this 15th day of January, 1922.
C11928

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE RAILWAY JURISDICTION JAIPUR.

Suit No. 4 of 1921.
JOHN JOSEPH CRANGLE, Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bandikui ..... Petitioner.
Versus.
LUCY CAROLINE CRANGLE. Respondent.
and
J. WILKINSON. ..... Co-respondent.
Claim for dissolution of marriage.
To,
LUCY CAROLINE CRANGLE. Respondent.

WHEREAS the above named petitioner has instituted a Suit for dissolution of his marriage with you on the ground of your adultery with the co-respondent in July, 1913, and of desertion, you are hereby required to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Court, to answer the petition. The cause is set down for hearing on the 15th February, 1922, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power on which you intend to rely in support of your defence and that in default of your causing an appearance the matters of the petition will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.
R. A. E. BENN,
Lieut.-Colonel,
District Judge.
Dated this 15th day of January, 1922.
C11929

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE RAILWAY JURISDICTION JAIPUR

Summons to Witness (C-16-rr1,5.)
(Title.)
Application of J. J. Crangle, Engine Driver, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Bandikui for the dissolution of his marriage with Lacy Caroline Crangle ..... Vice Hilier.)
To
Mr. NARARJEE NULLASAITH, late Medical Officer G. I. P. Railway, Hospital ..... Kalyan.

WHEREAS your attendance is required to give evidence on behalf of J. J. Crangle in the above suit, you are hereby required (personally) to appear before this Court on the 15th day of February, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse, you will be subject to the consequences of non-attendance laid down in rue 12 of Order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 9th day of January, 1922.
R. A. E. BENN,
for Lt.-Colonel,
District Judge and Resident,
Railway Jurisdiction, Jaipur.

NOTICE—1. If you are sumoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.
2. If you are detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.
C11930

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

NOTICE.

THE sale of s. s. "Accra" which was to take place on Monday the 23rd January 1922 is postponed till further notice.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SHOPS AT ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET AND LOHAR STREET.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction on the spot.
8 newly constructed shops at Arthur Crawford Market and 3 shops at Lohar St., (Pork Market).
The pork shops will be sold at 8 a.m. (B.T.) and the A. C. Market shops at 9 a.m. (B.T.)
A deposit of (3) three months' rent will have to be paid by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND HAND MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF FLOUR MILL.
Under instruction from Messrs. Visconji Sons and Co. proprietors of The Wallace Flour Mills Company Messrs BENNETT and CO. will on MONDAY the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chikelwady opposite Grant Road Station in the compound of the mill the following.
Roller Mills, Sieves, Purifiers, reels, centrifugals, wheat and grain cleaning machines, Iron pullees wrought and scrap Iron and other accessories useful in Mills.
The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots to suit the intending purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid the next day and goods cleared away within a week.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY BACK ROAD AND KHETWADY 9TH LANE.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 868 of 1921 (Abdul Husein vs. Salebhai) and pursuant to the directions of the High Court of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the premises the following very valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12-16, Khetwady 9th Lane, Ward No. 2003 (1), Street No. 1, Khetwady 9th Lane, and Ward No. 2-3 (2), Street No. 18, Khetwady 9th Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia, and partly by the property of Gopi Kissan Radha Kissan and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF BROAD CLOTH, FLANNELS, CARPETS, FELT HATS, WATERPROOF COATS, BRISTOW PERFUMES, REVOLVING CHAIR, SCREWS, ETC.
By order of W. Battersby Park, Esq., Attorney for the Trustees in Bankruptcy for Mr. H. A. Wace traded as Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, 122, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of Broad Cloth, flannels, felt hats, foot rugs, waterproof coats, Bristow's Scents, casement cloth, Revolving chair screws, woollen cloth, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PERSIAN CARPETS.
By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and egects of Haji Mahomed Hussein Sidick, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
2 Persian carpets and 4 gunnies hides.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

WEEKLY SALE.
Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Safes, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.
By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay.
Dead Articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as, cotton and woollen wearing articles, sundry samples, picture post cards, country boots and shoes, used stamps, 7 metal watches, etc., etc.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq—Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Mahomed Hussein Sidick:—
2 Persian carpets, and 4 gunnies 7 hides.
(2) of A. C. Danbar:—
Motor accessories such as Motor lamps, shields, foot board, radiator, bolts and etc.
(3) of Parshotam Pockerdas:—
1 safe, copper and brass pots, coach, chairs, mirrors, etc.
By the order of Messrs. Framroz Bros and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting purchasers Mr. Patel Somabhoy Motibhoy.
3 cases each 250 gross crocket cotton balls.
(2) On a/c. and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser 200 dozen, socks No. 9-11.
By order of the Office concerned—
1 case American China Cleats.
By order of Holland-United Manufacturers Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Bapuji Maneckji, Provision Merchant Null Bazar, Bombay.
1 Case No. 29, 50 boxes each containing 1/4 gross Macaroon sq. chocolates.
1 Case No. 31, 50 boxes each containing 1/4 gross Macaroon sq. chocolates.
1 Case No. 41, 38 boxes each containing 1/4 gross Macaroon sq. chocolates.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BOXES TIN-PLATES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox, Mc-evon and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Massilia."

100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Marseilles."

100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

The above boxes are lying at the docks and can be inspected by intending purchasers before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 CASES AUSTRIAN ENVELOPES OF DIFFERENT COLOURS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

16 cases each 3,000 Austrian Envelopes of four different colours, size 6in. by 5in.

1 case 2,000 Austrian Envelopes, size 6 in. by 5 ins.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS FOUCAR AND CO.'S RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—

50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected thin teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.

50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmein selected Thick Teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.

25 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.

35 Tons Thick Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.

20 Tons First Class selected Teak squares AB 10 to 14 feet.

100 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thick Teak square mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.

50 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thin Teak Squares mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.

50 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi 8 to 14 feet.

30 Tons Wallace Second Class Teak Squares Mark W R D above 12 feet.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, telescopic electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at "Star Mansion", Fazal Road, Middle Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, coipoys, folding screens, ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the followin:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Punji Bhicaji and Co.:—

3691 1/5—5 cases umbrella cloth.
3787 1/5—5 cases umbrella cloth.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

5 cases each 30 pieces cotton trousering.
2 cases each 30 pieces dyed paplin 27 in. 700 yds.
2 cases each 60 dozen men's cotton hose.
2 cases white embroidery and white cotton laces.
1 case sample leather hand-bags and suit cases.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 lot about 300 dozen razors.
9 bundles coir rope, 2in., 2½in., 3in. in diameter, cwt. 7¾ in all.
1 case about 325 great gross white and black brass hooks.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 second-hand Canoe victoria by Morgan and Co.

By order of the concerned:—

1 second-hand broughan.

Miscellaneous:—Cashmir carved wood chair and writing table, chest of drawers, typewriters, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC GOODS, BICYCLE, SAFES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned household and the office furniture, electric lamp, lights, fans, gramophones, bicycles, harmonium, fireproof safes, etc., etc., on TUESDAY, 24th January, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their show rooms at Apollo Street off the new building of Imperial Bank:—

Furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinets, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, easy chairs, rocking chairs, revolving office chair, fancy teapoys, tapestry level, drawing room suits, corners, iron and other bed steads, Chesterfield chairs, sofas and many other articles, etc., etc.

A grand opportunity to the bankers, shroffs, jewellers and the other buyers to buy the safes.

One safe 46in.
One safe 30in.
One safe 28in.
One safe 26in.

Electric goods such as A.C. and D.C. fans, hall lamps, table lamps, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the hammer and the goods should be taken the delivery within two days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHORTLY SHIFTING TO CHURNEY ROAD.

Old Stephens Premises
opp. Ahless Baug

Last Week

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

—MASTAN TANK—
New Nagpada (Byculla,)
—DailyAT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)—
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5. 30 p. m.

Wrestling Matches on Sunday Matinee Show only

The "Star" Cinema

present

To-night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

"The Invisible Ray"

based on the Spiritual Theory of SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVE LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

Depicting vivid demonstrations of

PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.

No Serial picture ever Filmed Compares in Mystery, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject

"The Invisible Ray"

This Week—1st Two Episodes together with

A Special Side Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists THE EDDY DUO

in their amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP" JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS, DANCES etc., etc.

A Special Double Feature Programme—

SEE IT AT THE

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Place

The "Star" Cinema,

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

No Increase in Prices.

"HER ROYAL HIGHNESS WOMAN;"

Here's a Study of the Softer Sex!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to Night and this week a magnificent Vitagraph Photodrama.

The Winchester Woman

(6 reels—6,000 feet).

Featuring the pretty, adoarable Star

ALICE JOYCE

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15; p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

ONCE AGAIN!

By Special Request!

A SUPERB INDIAN RELIGIOUS FILM!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week a grand Indian religous Photo-drama.

"Sant Sakubai"

The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.

Four Shows To-day; 5-30; 7; 8-15; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

"Sybil"

Cinematinee at 6-30.

"CASTLES IN THE AIR"

and

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.

MARSHALL NEILAN'S

Mastodonic Mob lization of Motion Picture Marvels;

GO AND GET IT

in 6 Reels Hair-raising, Death-defying Aeroplane Stunts!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. present

THE ORIGINAL TARZAN

THE ORIGINAL TARZAN

ELMO LINCOLN

ELMO LINCOLN

ELMO LINCOLN

in

the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

THIS WEEK

Frist Two Episodes!

1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.

Wild Animals in this serial; Lions; Leopards; Elephants; Crocodiles; Giraffes; Zebras Apes; Monkeys; Hyenas; Camels; Wild Boars; Macaws.

IMPERIAL

The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week mor

"Raja Bhartrahari"

The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ

TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
Cinema Majestic

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

THE
CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD

A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scenes depicting the events at

KHADI NAGAR.

Arrival of Leaders. Volunteers Choirs.

The Congress Pandal Procession through the City.

Exhibition Sangit parishad League's Pandal.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS.

THUNDER BOLT JACK

The serial Sensation

Starring

JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS.

THUNDER BOLT JACK.

Instalment Third. Episodes 10, 11, 12.

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE

Exciting action, genunine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.

LUCILE LOVE

Second Instalment Episodes 4, 5, 6.

Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Popularrices.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full. Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The greatest Astrological Bureau, Chowaraeam. Vizag District.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaoca, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 drop Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

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Kandi, Bengal.

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Always large stock on han dof

White Carurs Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Coour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. SATSANG Telep. No. 741

A large selection of

CALENDARS

Collins & Letts

DIARIES

Sold at half price.

PHILLIPS & CO. LTD.,
Hornby Road, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Riot & Civil Commotion

INSURANCE

For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by

RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES ETC.

Apply to

M. KANJI & Co.

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan 20th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in			29.862
Temperature of Air	degrees.		73 3
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	"		65 0
Dew Point	"		60 3
Relative humidity of Air	"		0 644
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"		0 0
Maximum temperature of Air	"		80.8
Minimum do do	"		68.7
General direction of Wind			NNE,NW,N.
from midnight to midnight			
Movement o Wind do	miles		148

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala and Delhi report 0.23in and 0.17in of rain, respectively. Skies have cleared in the north and the southwest but are moderately or heavily clouded in the southeast. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Delhi and in defect at Hissar. Day temperature is considerably below normal in the north and the southwest; night temperature is higher than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 0.40in., Jhansi 0.37in and Cawnpore 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Cawnpore but above it at Allahabad; night temperature is higher than usual over the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner, Jubbulpore and Kotah. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is below the average at Bikaner but above it at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and Deesa. Day temperature is below normal at Surat and in west Kathiawar; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor and Hoshangabad report 0.54in and 0.66 of rain respectively and skies are moderately clouded over the division. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and Hoshangabad but is in defect at Jubbulpore. Day temperature is above the average at Saugor; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in the southeast Punjab, the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces, the largest fall reported being 0.66in at Hoshangabad. A light fall is also reported from Cochin. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and in the central parts of the country where weather is still unsettled. Information is incomplete from Madras.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the north and west Central Provinces and Central India West with a few falls in the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th January 1922.

The disturbed conditions in the northwest and the centre of India have resulted in a few falls of snow in Kashmir and local rain in Central India east and the southwest of the United Provinces. Rain has also fallen in south Tennasserim.

Chief amounts are:—Cawnpore half an anch and Sonamarg a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SAT. THE 21ST OF JAN. 1922.

Station	Temps. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minim past 24 hours.	Cloudiness 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. ember to date.	Ist Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	64.1	60.7	88		10.78	+3.99
Do. (20th)	62.2	60.6	83		10 78	+4.07
Aden	76.8	69.0	55		3.74	+1.85
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (20th)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	58.0	42.9	90		1.86	+0.54
Rawalpindi	56.2	37.6	92	—	0.75	+0.59
Lahore	58.2	41.8	91	0.04	0.76	—0.37
Amritsar	60.4	43.4	56	—	0.71	—0.11
Hissar	64	45 4	93	0.72	1.39	—0.07
Ambala	62.6	44.6	93	0.23	1.39	—0.07
Delhi	71.5	55 6	91	0.17	0 35	—2.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.3	57.2	93	0.09	0.18	—0.60
Mainpuri	71.9	54.9	89	0.40	0.61	—0.44
Jhansi	68.2	56.2	85	0.37	0.72	—0.01
Cawnpore	68.9	56.6	94	0.22	.19	—2.16
Allahabad	70.4	58.8	70	..	0.88	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	65.9	44.0	..	..	2.49	+2.14
Karachi	76.2	57.9	61	0.01	1.82	+0.82
Ajmer	73.2	50.9	73	..	0.03	+0.61
Jodpur	74.4	50 2	71	..	0.15	—2.47
Kotah	75.6	56.4	80	..	0.05	—2.49
Mount Abu	68.5	48.0	50	..	0.02	—2.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	74.6	48.1	67	..	0	—2 18
Dwarka	74.1	58.6	71	..	0	—2.10
Veraval	75.0	58.1	54	..	0	—2.34
Rajkot	75.6	48 8	64	..	0	—2.26
Bhavnagar Para	73.6	53.4	55	..	0	—2.37
Surat	80.8	57.6	68	..	0	—2.28
Ahmedabad	82.8	48.5	54	..	0	—2.18
Deesa	83.0	48.1	56	..	0	—2.28
Neemuch	77.7	50.8	94	0.48	+2.03	
Indore	81.8	53.1	71	0.02	0 36	—0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	56.8	58	..	0.98	—0.40
Saugor	82.0	57.0	91	0.54	1.67	—0.15
Hoshangabad	84.1	60.4	90	0 66	2.51	+1.38
Chanda	88 5	68 1	58	..	1.79	1.33
Akola	88.6	62.8	48	..	2.50	0.78
Amraoti	85.2	65.0	44	..	0.76	—1.25
Nagpur	84.2	59.2	9	..	0.60	—0.99
Chanda	83.2	64.4	70	..	1.13	—0.05
Raipur	82.2	57.0	66	..	2.65	— .12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.8	68.3	74	..	0	—5.55
Ratnagiri	81.8	65.9	61	..	0.39	—5.48
Marmugao	83.5	69.6	83	..	1.34	+2.14
Karwar	85.4	66.8	91	..	1.17	—2.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	62.3	67	..	0.54	—2.40
Ahmednagar	83.8	48.5	55	..	0.91	—0.38
Poona	84.0	59.7	74	..	0.18	—1.01
Sholapur	86.7	64.2	57	..	0.30	+0.80
Bijapur	84.6	61.2	59	..	0.34	+0.14
Belgaum	80 1	64.7	81	..	5.31	+3.41
Aurangabad	84.4	54.3	57	..	1.38	+0.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.5	61.0	69	..	2 44	+2.20
Hyderabad	79.7	60 6	89	..	0.79	+5 67
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	8 .9	70.5	68	..	1.31	—2.2
Calicut	87.0	72.8	85	..	24.86	—1.4
Cochin	90.6	78.5	75	0.10	5 97	—2.2
Colombo	89.2	77.7	89	..	9.47	—11 0
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam						
Nellary						
Cuddapah						
Madras	84.3	76.1	85	..	9.50	—10.50
Bangalore	81.1	67.4	8.	..	4.72	+1.42
Coimbatore	84.2	72.6	77	..	5.61	+0.54
Pyrchappoby	88.7	75.6	7	..	59	—3.61
Negapatam						

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 21.

S S British Peer, Symonds, Aberdeen.
S S Varzin, Clough, Manchester.
S S Chakdara, Beedle, Basrah.
S S Nile Chapman, Calcutta,
S S Nilmede Park, Colombo,

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Varzin for Liverpool,
Steamer British Peer for Mahomerah.

S S British Peer—The S W Company's steamer British Peer 2086 K. J. Symonds, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aberdan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Varzin:—The W a nd A. Graham Company's steamer Varzin 2841 tons, Captain G. W. Clough, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1261 tons, Captain T S. Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nile:—The steamer Nile, 5367 tons, Captain W. Chapman, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 21

S S Caledonia for London:—375 cwt. m. o. p. shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 42 bales cow hides Esmai Shivaji; 8 bales wool carpets, A. K. Ebrahimoff, 3 bdles lamb skin, A. K. Ebrahimoff, 1 bdles lamb skin, F. Esmailoff;

S S London for Liverpool:—30 bales wool, K. Parekh and Co.

S S Arlington for Hull:—9000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.,

S S Kosmo for New York:—497 cwt. pepper, M. Jaffarbhoy; 1400 cwt. ginger, M. Jaffarbhoy; 230 cwt. gum tragacanth, M. Jaffarbhoy, 3986 cwt. myrabolams, B. Damji and Co. 110 cwt. cashew nuts, Birla Bros.

S S Kosmo for Boston:—50 bales cotton, E. F. Campbell and Co.

S S Cape Recife for Genoa:—1990 cwt. teal seed, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 62 cwt. gumolibanum, M. Jaffarbhoi;

S S Seirstad for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Gracovia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Clan Macphee for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, N. M. & Kaisha.

S S Harzi nfor Genoa:—5001 cwt. gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana;

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co. 68 bales cotton yarn, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Tuasa Cotton Tdg. Co.,

S SMirzapore for Kobe:—200 Bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 3700 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

SS Mirzapore for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha,

S S Kasadu Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, T. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Karanjia Ltd.

S S Hakushika Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, T. K. Kaisha.

cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Hakushika Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

1st Jan. 1922.

S S Ganges Maru from Osaka, Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—35 cases caphor, 12 cases cassia oil, 20 bales rice, 524 cases glass bangles, 37 cases glass bottles, 218 cases glass ware, 200 cases crackers, 1162 cases matches, 450 cases preserves, 100 cases biscuits, 50 cases stenlized milk, 390 bags green tea, 30 bales cotton yarn, 740 bales cotton sheeting 206 bales cotton skirting, 25 bales cotton drill, 68 cases red shirting, 4 cases cotton goods, 22 bdles gunnies, 955 pieces planks.

S S Bandra from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.:—868 baskets dates, 2 bdles dates, 172 bdles T. tiras, 2300 bdles pannels, 651 bdles clothing, 3 bdles gold cons, 1 case gold cons.

S S Kristianiafjord from New Port. Agents:—Bird and Co.:—6566 tons coal, 486 tons, coke.

S S Stroma from Baltimore. Agents:—Wm. and A. Graham and Co.:—70975 bags wheat.

S S Marie Maersk from Bunbury. Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—86384 pieces jarrah timber; 216 pieces karri timber, 400 bdles sandalwood logs.

S S Botenfels from Sydney. Agents:—Wm. and A. Graham and Co.:—71969 bags wheat.

S S Umsinga from Durban. Agents:—Wm. an dA. Graha mand Co.:—1360 tons coal, 100 tons coke.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Soldie
		h m.	ft. in.
Fri —	27th Jan. —	m 11 5	26 1
		11 30a	28 7

Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soldie
		h m.	ft. in.
Fri —	27th Jan. —	m 5 18	19 0
		4 57a	16 5

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiwar). (India.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	17 6
" " " May	17 9
" " " July	16 83
" " " Oct.	16 23
Spot Cotton at New York	17 95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 64
Futures at New Orleans July	16 24
air Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9 /16
mand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 7/8

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 18th.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal Jan. Feb... ..	14 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal. Firmer ..	18 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—More doing closed rather easier	
Cottonseed, Bombay Dec.-Jan Sellers	£87/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Hamburg Paid ..	£16
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid .. Steadier but Quiet	£16 3/4
Linseed Argentine Afloat Paid Firm..	..
Tone :—	

New York, Jan. 20th.

Demand Bills ..	420 75	Yesterdays 422 12

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16th.

On London in Paris	52 06
In Germany	832 00
In Italy	96 80

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	26 88
Amsterdam	11 56
Switzerland	21 69

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

Mid. American Spot	10 53
Sakelliridis	18 25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 20th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 3/4
" " " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Silver unchanged market idle	

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	162 1/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb done	£ 18 & 18 3/8
Small business doing at higher rates	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Barlee steady ..	28 7/8
" Months ..	Sellers
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug. ..	29
Tone	Sellers

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 21.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 445 and declined till Rs. 441½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 442½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 443½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 442 and closed at Rs. 438½. Fine M. G. Oomra Deer/January opened and after touching Rs. 368 remained Rs. at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 375½ and declined till Rs. 372. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 372 and Rs. 376½ and the rate at 4 p.m. as to-day. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 313 for Dec-January as well as March.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady with prices almost unchanged. Japan Shippers bought some nice ready Oomra cotton. About 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 21st.

Fully Good Broach April/May, ..		438 1/2
" " Bengal Dec/Jan ..		310
" " " March ..		8 0
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan ..		365
" " March ..		371

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Jan. 1922.

Cotton	33,758 Bs
Wheat	62,77("
Linseed	476 "
Rapeseed	26 "
Gingelseed	440 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnu	7,435 "
Castorseed	527 "
Rice	9,538 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	23,384 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	720
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	Nil
Barley	426
Bajra	6,373 "
Coal	9,692 Tons

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Jan. 20.

Some interest has been noticed in heavy chemicals. Epsom salts commercial is largely in demand and the price has been nearly Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt. Also, there is slight scarcity but the tension is most likely to be relieved shortly when the German goods will be arriving. Aniline and Antimony salts saw no further changes. Sodium sulphide is almost steady without material fluctuations. Bichromate of soda and Bichromate of potash are in demand, especially the latter saw an astonishing rise in price this week. Merchants are holding their stocks in expectation of prospective rise. The bazar rate can not be definitely said with precision, but several inquiries were noticed and buyers were ready to close the bargain at Rs. 70 per cwt. Bleaching powder has fallen heavily and U. A. stuff is quoted at Rs. 18 per cwt. Caustic soda 98 per cent. is offered at Rs. 30. It is expected that there will be a revival of very good demand in a short time, and the local mills will also be in the market. The quotations are as under:—

Glauber salt Rs. 5-8-0.
Epsom salt Rs. 8-0-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-12-6.
Antimony salt Rs. 1-2-0.
Bich potash Rs. 70-0-0.
Bichr soda Rs. 55-0-0.
Sodium sulp Rs. 26-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 18-0-0.
Farina K. Rs. 22-0-0.
Sago flour Rs. 13-12-0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Jan. 20.

Almost the same tone prevails and no further fluctuations are noticed this week also. Cotton Healds witnessed a slight decline and retail lots are sold now at Rs. 3; whereas, consignments are sold at Rs. 2-14-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds are almost dull without any lively demand. The price is steady at Rs. 0-5-3. Roller cloth though is scarce at present, yet large consignments will be arriving very soon and the trend of price is expected to be easy. Roller skins and other leather goods have no interest, only good quality Picking bands being in demand at values varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3; Fillets of all grade and quality are very dull the doffer and cylinder being quoted at Rs. 1-2-0 per ft. Lambeth ropes is also easy and there is no fixity of price—the mills buying at Rs. 2-3-0 per lb. Bandings are also very weak, in rate Oldham bandings are offered at Rs. 1-5-0 per lb. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-0-0; Reeds Rs. 0-5-0; Roller cloth K. Rs. 11-4-0; Sizing Flannels Rs. 5-8-0; Cleaver cloth K Rs. 8; Picking Bands Rs. 2-10-0; Picken No. 4 Rs. 85/100; Bandings Rs. 1-5-0; Lambeth Ropes Rs. 2-2-0; Cylinder and Doffer Fillet Rs. 1-2-0.

COLOUR MARKET.

Jan. 21.

The market remains quiet and business passing is limited. Alizarine 20 per cent. changed hands at Rs. 140 and upward per cwt. Congo-Red appears to be in large stocks and further consignments are coming into the market. The demand is not lively; however the prices have no important fluctuations. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine also are not in demand. Magenta Crystals had some inquiries. The tone is steady and no prospects of immediate change.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140 per cwt.
Congo-Red. Rs. 2/3 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Z. Rs. 13/14 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B. Rs. 10 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs.4 /8/0.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 6 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6/8/0. per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9/10 per lb.
Scarlet Rs. 2 to 5 per lb.
Nygrosene Crystals Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemotine Crystals Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

HOME MARKETS.

Jan. 20.

During the week under review market showed some weakness as will be seen from the table below. This decline was due to political uneasiness, and general selling. The present decline is only temporary and we eventually expect much higher prices later on. We advise buying October position both in Liverpool and New York.

Changes during the week commencing from 12 January to 19 January 1922.
Liverpool spot 1922—11.06—10.56—50.
New York spot 1922—18.25—18.15 10
Liverpool March 1922—10.61—10.15—46
Liverpool May 1922—10.51—10.13—38.
New York March 1922—17.88—17.76—12
New York May 1922—17.48—17.41—7

LOCAL MARKET.

Jan. 20.

F. G. Broach for May 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 447 on the 13th January declined to Rs. 440/1 on the same day, again advanced Rs. 465 on the 16th and with some fluctuations closed at Rs. 447 at Colaba yesterday evening.

F. M. G. Oomra for March 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 368 on the 13th January, declined to Rs. 360 on the same day, again advanced to Rs. Rs. 399 on the 16th and with some fluctuations closed at Rs. 378 at Colaba yesterday evening.

We had mentioned in our former report of early December that the corner of Oomra January cotton will be a failure and that actually happened. One cannot corner a market in the early season.

We recommend our friends to buy F. G. Broach and Oomra March at a level of Rs. 425/30 and Oomras at about Rs. 360 a profitable one in the long run.

READY MARKET.

Jan. 20

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady feeling during the week under review. There was a good inquiry from Japan shippers and local millwallas, Japan bought high class new Oomras from Rs. 370. to Rs. 390 according to quality, Local millwalas also bought Bengal descriptions and high class Oomras. About 30,000 bags are reported to have changed hands during the week.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Jan. 20

With good demand and higher advices from all markets especially from Java our market ruled stronger throughout the week and prices for ready Sugars have been advanced over one rupee per cwt. all round. During the week good business has been done in Mauritius Crystals January-February shipment at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 per cwt. C. I. F. Bombay.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain strong with good business doing.

Java market keeps firm with speculators buying and prices have been advanced for White Java 14th gilders First Cost eq. 15 gilders F. O. B.

Mauritius report strong market and a good business done at Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 14-7-0 C. I. F.

Home market remain steady with fair quantity of Beet Sugar offering for India.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:

T. M. O. Rs. 20-4-0 eq. 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

Brown Rs 18-6-0 eq. 17s. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Belgian Rs. 20-0-0 eq. 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-14-0 stocks 95,000 bags.

Arrivals:—
S S Schiedijk with 18,000 bags Belgian Sugar.
S S Pasha with 48,000 bags Java Sugar.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 23-1-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-5-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-3-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 25/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 13/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet—Steady.
On Paris::—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 338.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 336.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 348.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 190.
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 272.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 364.
London Gold ready sh. 97-6.
London Silver ready d. 34-14.
London Silver forward d. 34-10.
Tone of silver—
Quiet—Steady. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON, TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.31.
French Exchange—Frcs. 51-80.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.60.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.20.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 97.90.
German Exchange—Frcs. 850.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 89.
4 per cent. War Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923, Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1930 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

SHARES.

The Market closed quiet but steady. The Board of Directors have decided that no transactions in Finlay Mills Shares should be done over Rs. 1850 until further notice.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1350x.d., India 192, Central 38, Tata Bank 20 and Eastern 69.

COTTON MILLS

Ah. Advance 2735, Alliance 320, Apollo 92/8, By. Cotton 1235, By. Dyeing 1857/8, Bradbury 1100, Century 950, Cent. India 4500, Colaba Land 2550, Coorla 290, Crescent 582/8, Currimbhoy 1590/8 David 1570, Edw. Sassoon 635, Fazulbhoy 1470 Finlay 1805, Kokak 235, Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 640, Kastorchand 1250, Kohinoor 3260, Madhavrao Scd. 300, Meyer Sassoon 390, New Great 895, New City 880, Pahanai 970, Pearls 1110, Phoenix 1045, Premier 227/8, Planet 300, Shapurji 382/8, Swan 1350, Simple a 842/8 Standard 2400n, Swadeshi 4560, Tata Mill 1450n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 740, B. Burma 515, B. Burma N. I. 145pr., Bt. Burma Pef 10/8, B. Tramway 125, B. Flour 1625, B. Steam 242/8, Katni Ord. 250xd., Katni Defd. 1325xd., New India 18. Tata Iron Ord 77/8, Tata Iron Defd 240, Tata Iron N. Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 103, Tata Oil 71/4 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FORT AND MANDVI WARD RESULTS.

Since Mr. Jehangir Ruttonji Dubash, who had announced his candidature from the Fort Ward for the ensuing Municipal Election, has retired, the following six candidates have been declared duly elected:—

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Pherozeshah J. Murzban, Mr. Behramji N. Gamadia, Mr. Jehangir B. Bomanbehram, Mr. W. T. Halai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

We are informed that Mr. Dubash is going to declare his candidature from the Justices of the Peace.

MANDVI WARD.

Since Messrs. A. B. Abba and Jafferbhoy Abdulla Lalji, who had declared their candidature from the Mandvi Ward have retired, the following eight candidates have been declared duly elected.

Mr. Hassanally A. Lalji, Dr. P. Mahiseri, Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy, Mr. A. A. Haji Dawood, Mr. Vithalbhoy Zaverbhoy Patel, Dr. Jethalal V. Vohra, Mr. Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hereby take the opportunity of intimating to our supporters that we do not desire them to take the trouble of coming on Wednesday, the 25th instant as two of the Candidates Mr. Jafarbhai A. Lalji and Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Abba having intimated withdrawal to the Commissioner we are the only eight remaining Candidates for the eight seats in the "B" Mandvi Ward.

We once more tender our thanks to all those who have expressed their support.—Yours, etc.

Mian Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani,
Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel,
Hooseinbhai Abdullabhai Lalji,
Fazalbhai Ebrahim Rahimtoola,
Rahimtoola Karmali Pirbhai,
Poonsey Hirji Meisheri,
Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora,
Abdulkader Abdulla Haji Dawood.
Bombay, Jan. 21.

KHUNHAMED HAJI SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Jan. 20.

Information has been received that Vakinounnath Kunhamed Hajee and six others were shot dead at Ollappuram this morning.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRUEL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Manjappa Subraya
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Kanara. He found the accused guilty of murdering one Putti, a young girl of 13, and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Manji, an elderly widow, had a little shop of grain at Angodkatta, in the Kanara District. On the morning of the 7th October the accused came and asked for some rice. He had no money, and Manji did not trust him. She, therefore, made an excuse, and the man went away empty-handed and muttering. Manji had a foster child, a girl of 13, whose name is Putti. That day Putti left home as usual to go to school. Round the corner the accused with a heavy chopper in his hand was lying in wait. He cut her down; he stood over her where she lay, and he gave her twenty-two grievous gashes with his formidable cleaver. The mother heard the first scream, but before she could reach the spot her daughter was dead.

The accused pleaded guilty. On his behalf, however, his wife and his brothers had put forward a plea of insanity.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence of insanity and observed: "This thing was done in broad daylight, on the village street, and before the eyes of lookers-on. There is no doubt about it. The defence may rightly set great store. But is it a true statement? Three things are to be considered. First, that none of the man's neighbours regard him as insane. The suggestion was made to several witnesses. They did not admit it. They had known the man all his life and never heard that he was not in his right mind. Second, that none of the acts which the brothers narrate is indicative of real insanity. Rage is a transient madness; and a man is sometimes said to be 'mad with rage.' In this sense Manjappa may have been mad; but this is not the sense of Section 84. No medical evidence has been called, and no story has been told except such as might be told of any ill-conditioned young man who has never been taught to keep his temper. Third, that the brothers have an interest in making the most of these outbursts. I have myself observed the man while under trial. So did the committing Magistrate. So did the Assessors. None of us saw any sign in him of insanity. We do not believe that at the time when he was killing Putti he was out of his mind, or that he did not know what he was doing, or that he did not know that what he was doing was wrong. To all of us this man appears to be a ferocious young savage, who has committed a cruel murder with a vindictive motive, and with one accord we find his plea of guilty to be a true plea."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

(Collections through the Girgaum District Congress Committee.)

List No. 3.

	Rs.	a.
Through the "Bombay Chronicle" (3rd remittance)	228	0
Staff of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co. ...	62	0
Mrs. Parvatibai Sadashiv Wagh ...	15	0
Mr. Shantaram V. Kesbekar ...	10	0
Mr. Bhavani D. Kulkarni ...	5	0
K. G. R.	5	0
G. S. R.	5	0
Lesser amounts	47	0
Previously acknowledged ...	3,330	12
Total up to 21st January 1922 ...	3,707	12

Of this amount Rs. 3,250 has been remitted to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut. Contributions may be paid to authorized persons or at the following Offices:—

(1) Girgaum District Congress Committee's office, Jariwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road.
(2) "Bombay Chronicle" office.

R. S. PADBIDRI,
Hon. Secretary,
Girgaum D. C. Committee.

MALABAR RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent from Sojitra has enquired of me whether his information that "your organization has taken no steps in giving the distressed residents of Malabar any honest work, e.g. spinning wheel or any home industry that can be taken up on a large scale" is correct and wants me "to note that India cannot for ever maintain these distressed brethren." I need only say here that I have referred to the question of the employment of the refugees and dwelt at length on it in a number of places both in my periodical reports as well in the course of the statement that I made at the Public Meeting here in Bombay on the 6th instant on my return from my second visit to Malabar. The large number of specimens of ordinary articles manufactured by the refugees in our camps which were exhibited at the time of the meeting referred to above and which are now on view in the Malabar Relief Fund, Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, ought to dispel, I think, all doubts in this matter. I will in this connection recall the resolution that my Committee i.e. the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut passed at one of its meetings not very long ago making it a matter of principle not to allow any able bodied refugee into the camps who is unwilling to do such work as the Committee may think suitable for him. Spinning and weaving form one of the occupations of the refugees but by no means is the exclusive activity in which they are engaged. The refugees both men and women are provided with several kinds of suitable work. Household work, husking paddy, making coir ropes, sewing, weaving, spinning, making pappadas, carpentry, soap-making pottery, etc., etc., are some of the occupations that keep them busy in camps; besides they work in timber.

I will request you to give publicity to this letter in order to remove all misconceptions with regard to this matter.—Yours, etc.,

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
(General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND

ENQUIRY INTO WOMEN'S CONDITIONS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

A Communique states: The Countess of Dufferin Fund has placed at the disposal of local governments of Bombay and Bengal, respectively, the services of Dr. Florence Dissent Barnes and Dr. Dagmar Curjel for the purpose of making an enquiry into the conditions of women amongst industrial workers during childbirth. The enquiry will take about a year and it is believed that many facts will be elicited which will be of great service in reducing the maternal and infant mortality in all classes of life and in all parts of India.

HELPLESS BEGGARS RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 31,527-9; Executors of the Will of the late Sir Ratan Tata (Monthly instalment for December, 1921), Rs. 500; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rs. 500; Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Rs. 500; Esplanade High School Poor-box, Rs. 151; Sympathiser, Rs. 101; Mr. H. Guthrie, Rs. 100; Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Rs. 50; Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Mazgaon, Rs. 39; Sympathiser, Rs. 15; Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Dadar, Rs. 15; Total Rs. 33,439-9.

It is requested that any subscriptions or donations to the Fund may kindly be sent to Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty, or to the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK FAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED VISIT TO RAJKOT.

PEOPLE'S PROTEST AGAINST EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 15.

A mass open air meeting of citizens of Rajkot was held last evening in Rashtriya Midan to protest against the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the province which people believe is estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees at a time when people are crushed under the dead weight of repression.

Mansukhlal R. Mehta who was voted to the chair, in opening the proceedings traced the history of political subjugation of the province and pointed out how step by step in number of ways the condition of the princes was reduced to the present state He expressed his deep sympathy with the helplessness of chiefs and exhorted them to count more upon the confidence of their own subjects than upon the political officers

Resolutions to the following effect were unanimously adopted:

"This meeting views with considerable pain the attitude of the most of our princes in making preparations for meaningless exaggeration of loyalty and thereby parading their helplessness in complete disregard of their political dignity and in contempt of their peoples' feelings during His Excellency's visit, at a time when the whole of the rest of India is making stupendous sacrifices and is engaged in life and death struggle for the emancipation of the country. This meeting is firmly of opinion that the policy of British towards the Native States has led to their complete subjection and the political emasculation both of the princes and their people and that the programme of the Governor's visit is calculated to add to and further perpetuate that subjection and this meeting therefore declares unequivocal opposition to the proposed programme.

This meeting deplores the conduct of the most of their princes in studiously refusing to utilise public money towards promotion of their people's welfare while spending enormous sums of money over such pageants and entertainments and in thus proving to the world their irresponsible rule. This meeting points out to His Excellency the Governor the imperative necessity of declaring to the chiefs that they shall not indulge in reckless expenditure of public money for his entertainments without incurring his serious displeasure. This meeting views with an ever-increasing indulgence of their princes in *Shikar* after the fashion of western people and expresses its horror at the arrangements made for shikar with view to provide what is cruel amusement to the Governor.

This meeting while advising people not to declare hartal at time of the Governor's visit expresses its opinion that as tacit protest against the programme the people should refrain from taking part in any demonstrations such as processions, entertainments, darbars, illumination and all other functions that may be organized in honour of His Excellency and also from making any undesirable or provocative demonstrations of their own.

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Can be had of all Druggists and Stores.
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NOWROJI ARDASEER & SONS.
Cowasji Patel Stree, Fort.

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
* * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment To H. E. The Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagenment.

TO-DAY.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per S.S. "Unsinga" close at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	2 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	12 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8 0	22 0

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Hathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Past passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

SALWAY-FAZLA.—On the 18th instant at Bombay, Audrey Phyllis, eldest daughter of the late Inspector H. M. Salway, Bombay City Police, to Mahmood Ismail Fazla.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary private telegrams for Malappuram has been resumed.

G. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

Volunteers will be enrolled at Congress office, Chhapra Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Khadilker and Banker will be present. All wishing enrolment should attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Active Volunteers excluding Students from A. B. C. and D. Wards are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan, opp. Gaety Theatre on Wednesday the 25th instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 25th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha Mr. Janmashankur Mahashankur Booch (Lallit) will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on Wednesday the 25th instant 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. S. R. Banerji will preside. Subject:—"Satyagraha of Devotees and Maharani Mira." There will be Bhajans also.

"COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION."

Under the auspices of the Tilak Swarajya Sangha, a public meeting of the electors and residents of the Girgaum (D) Ward will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to hear Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and K. F. Nariman on the "Coming Municipal Elections". Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Tarsee and others. Seats will be reserved for ladies. It is open to the public.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum is now open free to the public from 10 to 5-30 daily, except on Wednesdays when there is a small admission charge of four annas, and on Mondays when the Museum is closed for cleaning. The Natural History Section is closed daily between 1-30 and 3 p.m.

The Museum exhibits some rare collections of pictures European and Indian, relics of Shivaji and the Maratha Empire, objects of art, arms, armour, also the archaeological statues and inscriptions, and the Natural history forest and geological specimens. The mammal gallery is soon to be closed for some months for mounting the animals and putting them in show-case. The present time therefore is an opportunity for seeing the whole of the exhibits which may recur for a considerable period.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Parsi students of the St. Xavier's College gave a ground and varied entertainment in aid of the Parsi Sankat Nivaran Fund, on Sunday afternoon, at the College Hall in the presence of a large and cosmolitan gathering. Among the distinguished guests present on the occasion were:—Right Revd. Arch-Bishop of Bombay; Principal Blatter; Prof. Timmerman; Prof. B. J. Wadia, etc.

The programme of the entertainment was as interesting as it was amusing. The superb acting of the amateur actors showed unmistakly that the Parsi students of the St. Xavier's College are highly qualified in giving an enjoyable dramatical treat in the well-known Shakespearian plays like "Macbeth," "Hamlet" and "King John". The "Tit for Tat," a Parsi play, evoked great laughter from the audience. The whole entertainment, was a great success for which the Parsi Students of the college deserve praise.

During the interval of the entertainment Mr. A. S. Kalapesi thanked Right Revd. Arch-Bishop of Bombay for having graced the gathering by his presence and Mr. Khambatta for having prepared the students of the College for the entertainment. The entertainment came to a successful close late in the night.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following are the excerpts from ninth Administration Report for the year ended 31st December 1920, of the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital:—

The year opened with 42 patients remaining over in the Hospital at the end of the previous year, which, added to 699 new admissions made during the year under review, brings the total number of patients treated during the period to 741, out of whom 400 were males 292 females and 49 children. Out of this total, 227 were treated in the Medical Department, 186 in the Surgical Department, 71 in the Obstetric Department, 13 in the Gynaecological Department and 44 in the Ophthalmic Department.

Out of these, 168 paid full fees, 433 paid reduced fees and 130 were absolutely free patients. Again, out of these, 426 were cured, 56 were discharged relieved or at their own request, 82 died and 27 remained in the Hospital for treatment during the following year.

During the year under review, the inpatients were treated in the Hospital for 17,883 total treatment days, out of which there were 3,835 full-fee treatment days, 3,060 reduced-fee treatment days and 10,944 absolutely free-treatment days. This shows a percentage of 22 for full-fee treatment days, 16.78 for reduced fee treatment days and 61.22 for absolutely free treatment days.

On referring to the Income and Expenditure Account for the actual working of the Hospital, annexed hereto, it will be found that on the whole taking every source of income into consideration, and after taking into account the deficit upto the end of the last year, there was a total deficit of Rs. 1,63,193-5-2 at the end of the period under review, after providing for an setting aside as much as Rs. 9,628 10 8 for the depreciation of buildings, dead-stock, linen etc.

The total amount of subscriptions announced to the public at the end of 1920, was Rs. 36,59,062 including the total as at the end of the year 1919, viz., Rs. 36,05,906 referred to in the Eighth Administration Report, thus showing the total amount of additional subscriptions announced during the year under review, to Rs. 53,156. Against this, the actual amount received during the year under review was Rs. 85,296 14-2, which included the amounts realised on account of the subscriptions that had remained uncollected out of the amount of the subscriptions announced as at the end of 1919. A fairly large number of subscriptions out of the total announced has yet to be realised, such unrealised subscriptions at the end of 1920 being Rs. 77,160. Steps are being taken to recover these subscriptions as soon as possible.

At the date of the last administration report, the amount of the Endowment Fund was stated to be approximately Rs. 7,58,000 (seven lakhs and fifty eight thousand). Further donations towards this fund aggregating to about Rs. 4,100 (four thousand one hundred) have been paid, thus bringing the total figure of the Endowment Fund to Rs. 7,62,100 (seven lakhs and sixty two thousand one hundred) at the date of the present report.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close. 11946

SCHOOL BOYS RUSTICATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Some students of the Modern High School, Allahabad, had been rusticated by the Principal who is also Secretary of the Town Aman Sabha for boycotting a function connected with the Prince's visit to the city on December 12th. As the boys had done this in obedience to the dictates of their conscience the Congress volunteers have been picketing the School and will continue doing so until the Principal unconditionally withdraws his order of rustication and thus restores the right of freedom of conscience. Some local Congress workers have already suffered imprisonment and fines in connection with this picketing. The attendance at the school has fallen from 400 to about 100. An undoubted fillip has been given to the recruitment of volunteers.

THE CENSURE DEBATE.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

It is very clear that the vote against the Munshi's motion was carried by the official votes, the non-official European votes and the votes of the men of the Jamnadas variety, who do not represent the real feelings of the country. Out of 120 members of the Assembly 88 members were only present and nearly a third had absented themselves. It may be that they were anxious not to embarass Government, on to vote for what amounted to a direct vote of censure. The 36 members who voted for the motion truly interpreted the real feelings of the country. When the motion was defeated only by official and non official European votes, and the majority was only 16, can Government claim it as a moral victory for its policy? No, on the other hand, the result of the voting and the trend of the debate have caused searchings of heart in Government circles and the Home Members had to confess that the debate would produce further adverse effect, of course, against the Government. Sir William Vincent expected a landslide in his favour but found he was saved by elements not representative of the general feelings of the country. That consciousness is bound to chasten the mood of Government and make it more reasonable when Mr. Rangachariar's motion will be debated. All Indian parties in the country having expressed themselves in favour of the R. T. C. there can be no reason why the Indian unofficial members, who have voted against the Munshi's motion, should not support Mr. Rangachariar.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

As to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, well, this young man can be safely left out of account as a nonentity. In a political life of half a dozen years he has played so many parts, advancing and receding, a boiling extremist, a simmering moderate, and a reactionary seeing the dark forces of the devil asleep and awake, owing perhaps to superhuman, Guruic instructions, that one may put more faith in a weather cock than in him. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer did well in administering a well deserved castigation to this Winston Churchill of India without an anna's weight of Churchill's brains.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of Saturday last (Dak Edition) under the heading "Civil Disobedience in Panchmahals," we reproduced the wire of the Secretory, Panchmahal Congress Committee. In the course of the message it was stated:—

"No man with commonsense would think that the circular was issued to stop night processions only, as the Police department has not sufficient power to stop the night procession according to the Police Act."

Obviously, the word 'not' has been wrongly printed for the word "got". The sentence should be "the Police department has got sufficient power," etc.

POLITICAL BATS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We all have read about the bat in the fabled war of birds and beasts. It is by flitted back and forth between the two contending parties. His policy was to claim to be a beast or a bird as it suited his self-interest. He did not, it seems, believe in "sitting on the fence," but, was actually busy as all good *insects* should be.

Sir, this interesting fable brought to my mind another kind of human "bats" in the field of Indian politics. They do not belong to the "Extremist" party nor to the "Moderate-cum Government" party. As the bat is neither wholly a bird or a beast (I have chosen to call him an insect) so, this third party of politicians are neither "Extremists" or "Moderates," but, simply "bats." One can easily detect them by their activities. At one time, one finds them on one side and at another—the opposite, accepting as a whole the principles of neither. What useful purpose they serve in the present struggle it is hard to tell, but one thing is certain, that their activities are a drag on the progress of the country to freedom, and all patriotic associations should, I humbly suggest, fight shy of people of this kind specially at this juncture. To the "bats," I would say, if you are after *"kudos"* go to the other party.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. YUSUF.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

RJ SUBRAMANIA SIVA'S SO-CALLED APOLOGY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present policy of relentless repression, it seems, has not superceded the former policy of official "misrepresentation and ridicule but is running side by side with it. Every day from some quarter or other news is flashed out that certain misguided N. C. O.'s have apologised and consequently released. Is that in regard to Srj. Subramania Siva's apology and release.

I happen to know Srj. Subramania Siva so well that from the time I read the Associated Press news in the "Bombay Chronicle", I could never believe it to be true. On enquiry I now understand that Srj. Subramania Siva was "unconditionally" released on medical advice. When he was arrested and sentenced for two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for delivering a speech, his physical condition was hopeless. I now hear that after he was lodged in the prison he became much worse and at the time of his release, he had actually to put, in his carriage by the Warder! The soul-less system of administration in our Motherland intoxicates magistrates with authority so much that before they deal out sentence on an accused, they do not even care to know if the accused is physically capable of withstanding the punishment. Fancy a person suffering from an "advanced stage of leprosy" (as per official communique) being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine? No wonder that the Medical Officer of the Jail, who seems to have a human conscience, advised the Government regarding Srj. Subramania Siva's immediate release on medical grounds.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVANI.

Ambre's House,
Lady Jamshetji Road,
Dadar, Jan. 19.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S BOOK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many of your readers must have shared by surprise at the recent publication of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's "A Peep Into The Early History of India" with a Preface by H. G. Rawlinson, Principal, Karnatak College. Can the learned Doctor himself or any of his numerous friends and admirers give a plausible reason why a scholar of the calibre of Dr. Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., M.A., Ph. D. should condescend to get a preface written by Principal Rawlinson? The only explanation that suggests itself to me is that even the most scholarly minds among us may be obsessed by that exaggerated respect for a white skin which appears in so many and such varied forms even in the best (fortunately not all) of us, that one is seriously tempted to ask oneself if we are ever going to get rid of it! So long as we do not, there is no hope for India's future. —Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Jan. 20.

"JIVAN-CHAKRA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour to inform the public through your columns that the free class that was opened some time back to give practical instruction on the newly inverted "Jivan-Chakra" at 107, Bazargate Street, Fort, is now removed to the undermentioned more convenient and independent place. The hours for the training are 8-30 to 10, both in the morning and night. —Yours, etc,

PURUSHOTUM RUNCHHODDAS.

New Mangaldas Building, First Floor,
Behind Mangaldas Cloth Market,
Bombay.

INDIAN FILMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather strange to note that almost all the Hindu films shown in Bombay hitherto are being explained in Gujarati wordings only on the screen. Are these films made for Gujarati reading public only? If not, film-makers should not altogether ignore the interest of Marathi reading public. I would suggest if they flash the wordings in Hindi, it will be found [illegible] by both Marathi and Gujarati [illegible] public.—Yours, etc,

A FILM ENTH[illegible]

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The abrupt withdrawal of Sir Sankaran Nair from the Joint Conference, and his subsequent outburst in the "Times of India" have been the subject of severe criticism in the Press. Sir Sankaran Nair acted as the "Speaker." And how does the Britannica define his position?

"Speaker of the House of Commons is always a member of that House, and though chosen by the member's themselves—(subject to the approval of the sovereign), from one of the great political parties, he never either votes (except in the case of a tie), or speaks in his capacity as a member during the time he holds office. His duty is to enforce the observance of the rules laid down for preserving order in the proceedings of the House. He puts every question and declares the determination thereon." Has Sir Sankaran acted in this well-defined generally acknowledged manner No, a regrettable no. He has acted as Lord Chancellor—the speaker of the House of Lords—"who acts as a strong party man." Thus, Sir Sankaran has been a *Partisan*, and not a true and democratic *speaker*. He has thus denied to himself the pleasure and privilege of being a Mediator in the present crisis; and worse still, he has greatly strengthened the hands of the bureaucracy by his ill-conceived and ill expressed outburst. He has therefore failed to discharge the duty that devolved on him. For, as the Britannica says.

"The office of the speaker is of great antiquity, and in the various conflicts between the Commons and the Crown was one of considerable difficulty, especially when as mouthpiece of the House, he had to read petitions or addresses or deliver in the presence of the Sovereign speeches on their behalf."

Has Sir Sankaran discharged the obligations of his high office? Has he endeavoured to act as a Mediator? Has he effected a bridge or a breach? Let him ponder and answer.—Yours, etc.,

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AN APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS OF BOMBAY.

Dear friends,

As a well-wisher and one who hails from the same Province as yourselves I make bold to point out where I consider you stand to-day in relation to the great national movement. Other Hindu communities of Bombay must have been noticing for some time past that while they have been gradually discarding foreign clothes and Western fashions you as a body with a few exceptions are still clinging to them. National leaders in the Madras Presidency have been repeatedly complaining that Tamil, though educationaly one of the most advanced provinces in India, is politically among the most backward. This remark may apply also, though perhaps to a lesser degree, to Kerala. Would you not be indirectly furthering the national cause in your native Province and directly helping the movement in Bombay by following the example of your sister-communities in the city which you have made your home? Is it advisable for the South Indians alone to stand aloof from every patriotic movement? When you go to your native Provinces would you not be placed in the awkward position of being compelled to confess to questioning countrymen of yours that you are the only Hindu element in Bombay which has no faith in the gospel of Swadeshi, no interest in the economic advancement of your Motherland? Do you not consider it a sacred duty to carry the message of Swadeshi to your southern homes by example and precept, and as emigrants to an enlightened city to do your share of work for the uplift of our benighted Presidency? The vast majority of you are service men employed in private firms. You will admit that in these days of high prices it is incumbent upon us middle-class people particularly to exercise rigid economy in our daily life so as to make a small provision for the "rainy day" and at the same time enable us to contribute our quota to the various national funds. Tamilians and Malayalees in the South enjoy a reputation for frugal habits. Is it real progress to abandon these virtues when we come to live in a distant city? The adoption of Swadeshi simplifies our tastes as nothing else does and brings home to us the beauty and joy of plain living. The firms of Bombay with only a few exceptions now freely permit the use of Khadi by their staff. Is it not culpable on one's part to keep Swadeshi at arm's length in these favourable circumstances? Is it too much to hope that you will now at least realize the falsity of your position and make organized and serious effort to no longer deserve the reproach that you are indifferent to the national movement and the economic welfare of the masses?

I consider that on those of you who come from Kerala the discontinuance of expensive habits of life and adoption of Swadeshi is even more incumbent. At the lectures recently delivered by the representative of the Kerala Congress Committee in the Marwadi Vidyalaya the Malayalee element rendered itself conspicuous by its fashionable foreign clothing and European style of dress. By the adoption of Swadehi and practice of economy in your style of living would you not be in a position to assist your suffering countrymen of Malabar to a greater extent than you have done so far? They no doubt appreciate and are deeply grateful to you for the small sacrifices and efforts you have made on their behalf. The fact that you have been collecting money for the Congress Relief Fund undoubtedly shows that you have sympathy with the Congress. You may be aware that the formation and organization of Volunteer Associations side by side with the conduct of other national activities in Bombay will, for some time to come, take up all the time of its Congress workers while it is, I am sure, their earnest desire that the work of collection for the Malabar Congress Relief Fund should continue. But Bombay needs more workers. Such of the Congress leaders of Bombay as have been approached have readily and generally responded to the appeal for funds. Middle class people have shown their sympathy for the suffers of Malabar by contributing their mites. There still remain, in my [illegible], a large number of charitably disposed persons in Bombay on whose sympathy you can count, but you must be feeling that their purses may not be accessible to you in your Videshi clothes and style of address. You must have thus been forced to relax your efforts on behalf of Malabar, but it is possible for you to simultaneously serve the Motherland and your suffering Province. Give up your fashionable foreign clothes, adopt Swadeshi, go back to the simple Dhoti which even your aristocratic countrymen in Malabar do not scorn to wear, enrol yourselves as members of the Congress in large numbers, join the National Volunteer Corps, and then the Bombay public will appreciate your response to the country's call, come to have confidence in you, and I am certain that your personal appeals for Malabar will then meet with wider response. But your work for Malabar should proceed side by side with participation in the main activities of the Congress as a duty which you owe to Bombay. My Tamilian friends too cannot long remain indifferent to the Malabar problem as the distress in that Province is bound to affect the economic conditions of the contiguous Tamil land.

As a fellow-South-Indian, therefore, I once more appeal to you, Malayalee and Tamilian friends of Bombay, to shake off your apathy and make common cause with your sister-communities without further delay. Bear in mind that an immense responsibility now rests on your shoulders, and it is for you to choose between your Videshi clothes and fashions and the cause of your suffering countrymen in Malabar. Will not Bombay and your own hopeless Province of Kerala watch in expectancy which of the two you choose?—Yours sincerely,

R. K. G.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

ULTIMATUM TO COLLECTOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 21.

The Surat Municipality in its General Meeting on Wednesday resolved that no expenditure be incurred for schools unlawfully and forcibly transferred to the Education Department though there was no default. The Municipality was following the Congress mandate, and the electors' wishes, and the Collector was illegally removing school records and further was illegally removing Rs. 30,000 from the Imperial Bank.

It was further resolved that failing the immediate restoration of the school buildings to the Rastriya Mandal, retransfer of Rs. 30,000 and the School records by the 27th instant, the Municipality will proceed to becoming independent of Government interference and control, wherever and whenever necessary.

That the Chief Officer's conduct has been found negligent, and disloyal on various occasions, that he be transferred to Government who have been requested to take him back at the earliet date. If he is not taken back by the expiry of his leave, suspension of his services will take effect from the expiry of the date mentioned.

A further resolution was passed to the effect that payment be made from the Municipal funds for costs of the address to Mahatma Gandhi, in spite the Collector's letter which has been filed.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. S. S. Mehta writes:—

In view of the fact that my candidature was announced rather late and also that the incoming Municipal Corporation is likely to enjoy a brief tenure of practically one year, I have decided to withdraw my candidature. All the same, I heartily offer my best thanks to those voters who were so kind as to support me by promising to vote in my favour.

APPEALS TO D. WARD ELECTORS

Messrs. V. J. Patel and Mr. M. P. Jayakar make the following appeals to the voters and graduates, respectively, of the D. (Girgaum) Ward in connection with the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:—

"To The Electors of D. (Girgaum) Ward."

Friends,—I am glad to find the name of my friend Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta among the candidates who are seeking election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from our Ward. From the nationalist point of view no better candidate could have been desired. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a zealous and devoted public worker. The ability and earnestness with which he has thrown himself into the struggle for Swarajya are not to be mistaken; while his study of public questions and the courage and self-sacrifice with which he addresses the task before him can leave no manner of doubt that his presence in the Corporation will be a distinct acquisition to the civic life of our city.

"I appeal to you all therefore and, particularly, to the graduates among you to send Mr. Jamnadas to the Corporation at the head of the polls and thereby to demonstrate your confidence in the case for which he stands. If I am returned to the Corporation from another Ward, as I hope to be, I cannot wish for a better colleague and fellow-worker than Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, soliciting your solid support, Yours, etc.

V. J. PATEL,

Bombay, 20-1-1922.

"AN APPEAL TO THE GRADUATES."

My Dear,—I am very glad to learn that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is standing as a candidate for election to the Corporation from the Girgaum (D) Ward. I have no doubt he will receive adequate support. His devotion to public work is well-known and the time and attention he has bestowed upon the study of public questions will find suitable scope in the Corporation of Bombay. During my lecturing tours with him last year I was personally a witness to the zeal and courage which he can bring to bear upon his work. I do hope that the public will recognise his services on the election day.

"His mainstay will be the graduates' vote and I will appeal to you and the other graduates in the Ward to rally round him at this time. He is himself a distinguished graduate and I have no doubt he will prove a worthy representative of the graduates. Soliciting your solid support, Yours sincerely,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, 20-1-1922.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

The first match held under the au[illegible] The Poona open Hockey Tourna[illegible] played on the P. Y. C. Gymkh[illegible] on January 20, 1922) between [illegible] Kirkee (A) team and Kirkee [illegible] team and ended in a win [illegible] 12 goals to nil.

ELPHINSTOENE COLLEG HOSTEL INCIDENT.

ADDRESS TO MR. NARIMAN.

The Elphinstone College Hostel Union brought on a successful function yesterday (Sunday) on the occasion of presenting an address to Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, in appreciation of praiseworthy services rendered by him on behalf of the students of the hostel in connection with the Elphinstone College Hostel case. There was a large gathering of students and, besides Mr. Jinnah, who presided, Mr. Coverton, Principal of the College, was also present. One of the students read out the address which expressed the students' heartfelt thanks for Championing the cause of Elphinstonians. It was further stated therein:

"The geniality, kind and sympathatic consideration which you have shown, have made your relations with us in the highest degree cordial. Moreover your conducting our case, has most ably teamed to your legal abilities being in keeping with the practical ends and high ideals associated with the practice of the Law. Hence we desire you to be pleased to accept this humble token of our highest regard and sincere admiration. To us, who are on the verge of our careers, your example cannot but be a worthy inspiration and a model. We look upon you, sir, as a wise counsellor and a warm friend, made dear to our hearts by the great pains and inconveniences you put yourself to, on our account. Your memory will ever be held in high regard by us your devoted friends and admirers."

Two other students then spoke on behalf of the residente expressing their unanimous and grateful sentiment of thankfulness not only that he had successfully conducted their case, but principally because it was he alone who, from the beginning, entered into the matter in the true spirit of seeing that justice was done to the wronged.

MR. JINNAH.

The President in presenting the casket and address to Mr. Nariman said that Mr. Nariman fully deserved the expression of the students' appreciation, because as an impartial observer of the case he (the president) had sympathy for the students, and it was a fitting tribute to Mr. Nariman that he ranged himself on the just side (and a lawyer's is not always the just side) and brought it to a successful end.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman in accepting the address and casket thanked the students for the honour they had done him and the kind words they had said in the address, but said that the success of their care was not done to any skill in his conducting it, but to the justice and integrity of their cause. Referring to the adverse criticisms in some quarters on their attitude in the case, Mr. Nariman pointed out that their attitude was only consistent with their self-respect for although he was always in favour of an apology offered sincerely and penitently and before matters looked like warranting an apology, yet they surely could not accept one meant only to save the consequences of a wrong action. He said their neighbours had not cared to apologise to the students when they remembered to do so to their Principal on that night.

Touching the attitude of Government in the matter, Mr. Nariman said it was plainly one of "hush-up" and whitewash. In a public matter of serious consequences like the one in question, Government should not have asked the students merely to effect a compromise but to vindicate the rights of students under their charge. The explanation of their attitude was in his opinion only "skin-deep" and if their positions were reversed there would have been a different story to tell. Lastly, he offered the students a bit of advice not to keep such matters rankling in their hearts but to work up to the level of the model students which their College had sent forth.

PRINCIPAL COVERNTON.

Principal Coverton briefly explained the attitude of Government in the matter, saying that the difference which had occurred only meant a difference of procedure in the matter. He said Government had written to him to bring about a compromise and to help in the matter but that though the students felt insulted and wronged, Government could not come to look upon it quite to that extent. Lastly, he said that failing such support it was but right that they conducted their case themselves and Mr. Nariman fully deserved their expression of gratitude.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

After a vote of thanks to the president was passed, not only that he had spared some of his valuable time but also because he had assured his legal advice when the case was going on, Mr. Jinnah again spoke as he had, he said, only some remarks to say about the attitude of the Government. He said, it was argued that the Government could not see the matter in the light that it was expected to do. Hence he could only say that Government must not have had all the materials before them——,

Principal Covernton.—"They had all the materials before them."

Mr. Jinnah.—"Then if all the materials were there, then Government have shown a spirit which is foreign. I know something about Government. I do not want to enter into this unpleasant topic, but the same, if all the materials were before them, Government ought to have asked the students, openly, to effect a compromise was effected, for the Government, in this case, are [illegible] as of a parent towards [illegible] hostel and the attitude [illegible] was not in keeping with [illegible] bility."

RU[illegible]

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FEVER!
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 23, 1922.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

We have to thank our contemporaries the "Pioneer", the "Statesman" and the "Englishman" for having provided us during the past week with some of the most amusing reading it has been our good fortune to encounter. This output of unintentionally comic literature has been occasioned by the Bombay Conference, Sir Sankaran Nair's letter and the Delhi Debates. Its profusion is almost embarrassing. Anxious as we are to give it the attention its intrinsic humour merits and to share that humour with our readers, we are almost at a loss as to where to begin our appreciation, and must, therefore, do so at random—selecting the "Englishman" for the honour of first mention. We confess we like to think of the "Englishman's" leader-writer letting off steam. The mental picture conjured up is a pleasant one—that of an almost apoplectically incensed journalist dipping his pen in gall and squaring his elbows to the task of setting down the following terribly final word to the Indian Nation: "It is very kind of Mr. Gandhi (to offer to meet the Government half way) but it is perfectly clear from the tone of the debate (at Delhi) and from the reply on behalf of Government that responsible men have lost all patience with and confidence in this gentleman, and a firm and definite 'no' is the only possible reply to his impertenences". Note the delicate but cutting sarcasm which invests the "Englishman's" concession of the title of "gentleman" to Mahatma Gandhi. Note the subtle irony which pervades the "Englishman's" acknowledgment that the Mahatma is "very kind." And note the utter finality, the decisiveness, the almost godlike brusqueness tempered with the sheerest O'Dwyerean firmness that distinguishes the "Englishman's" "no" on behalf of the Government of India and which should by rights have set the people's leaders in the market-place to telling one another:—"It is all over! The 'Englishman' has spoken! There is to be no Peace Conference. The 'Englishman' has given ten minutes' careful thought to Mahatma Gandhi's and the nation's humble petition for a Peace Conference and has said [illegible]!' The fiat has gone forth and it [illegible]vocable. Let us now put aside all [illegible]ghts of freedom for ourselves [illegible]that come after us and [illegible]erve the "Englishman" as [illegible] land." But this is a material world and a logical one. It is a world most unkind to makers of irrevocable decisions and refuses to take them very seriously. It prefers almost profanely to analyse an edict and the "Englishman's" "No" has resulted in a delighted chuckle from those Congressmen who have seen it. The disillusionment of an artless, idealistic dreamer like an O'Dwyer is always a painful process—for the O'Dwyer. And the disillusionment of the "Englishman" seems so sadly easy a task. For the "Englishman" is tilting at windmills. Its final "No" is addressed to nobody, Mahatma Gandhi has not been so "very kind" as to petition the Viceroy for a Conference nor even to express himself as prepared to meet the Viceroy half-way. On the contrary he has merely replied to the Viceroy's camouflaged appeal of December 21st accepting it in principle but warning the Government that the Indian nation's terms constitute an "irreducible minimum". It is a pity that the "Englishman's" strength of purpose should be so sadly wasted. It is a tragedy that the "Englishman's" shafts of sarcasm should find no billet in which they may rankle. But, as we have said, it is a hard and material world and very cruel to idealists—especially those whose idealism takes the form of a pinchbeck Junkerism. We yearn to continue our analysis of the "Englishman's" edict—to enquire, for instance, what the "Englishman" means by "responsible men". What are they responsible for? Unrest in India? Who are they responsible to? But we must refrain. We must tear ourselves away from the "Englishman's" delightful reference to "the policy of gentleness and forgiveness that followed the horrors of Amritsar when men were foully butchered in the streets." That policy of gentleness and forgiveness seems to have stopped short at the arch-butchers—Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. But, as we have indicated, the "Statesman" and the "Pioneer" demand some notice from us, and our readers.

The "Pioneer" is not quite so amusing as the "Englishman". It describes Sir Sankaran Nair's notorious letter as "an indictment of Mr. Gandhi." The fact that the indictment has already been proven clause by clause to be wrong in its facts and ludicrous in its conclusions is of no account. This little incident has not prevented the "Pioneer" from accepting Sir Sankaran's letter as the last word in political wisdom, truth and prophecy. The "Pioneer's" conception of a leading—or rather a misleading—article is to quote copiously from some approved document and then to say "Hear Hear" and "Amen" several times with unction and enthusiasm. It is a method we would commend to the less energetic of our fellow journalists who would wish to be saved the task and drudgery of thinking out original things to say. In the small portion of its article under notice in which the "Pioneer's" tame moulder of public opinion allows himself to be at all original we find the following: "Mr. Gandhi. . . . has associated himself with men who do not accept abstention from violence as their policy." Who are these men? Since they can neither be Congressmen nor Khilafat Conference delegates, every single one of whom is *pledged* to non-violence in world and deed, we can only conclude that the men referred to by the "Pioneer" are certain Moderates and Independents who have not yet signed the Congress creed and who have recently been in conversation with the Mahatma. But after the "Englishman's" naive effort, the "Pioneer's" is a trifle uninspiring. To be candid, it is not funny enough. Its humour consists in quoting Sir Sankaran Nair as with bated breath one might quote a great (and incidentally, truthful) prophet. Though there is some humour in the suggestion that Sir Sankaran's effort was both wise and truthful, India has now grown a trifle weary of the jest—so we will turn to the "Statesman" in whose lucubrations we may find something more amusing. But the "Statesman" disappoints us. It has not risen to the full height of its opportunities and we are as one with a grievance. True, it calls Mahatma Gandhi "the titular leader of the anarchist movement" but we had expected something even better than this. We fancy the "Statesman" having plumbed the depths of bad taste and gutter abuse in its villification of Lokmanya Tilak after his death (and, incidentally, having been boycotted into apoligising) has become cautious. But, if it carries this caution to the extreme of ceasing to be ridiculous at every turn, we will miss some of the amenities which keep alive the Nationalists' sense of humour. However, we suppose we must be content with what measure of unconscious humour the "Statesman" provides us in these sad days, so we may permit ourselves a gentle smile at the "Statesman's" description above quoted of the Mahatma. The use of the word "titular" suggests clearly that the actual head of the anarchist—we mean the Congress—movement in India is some person or persons unnamed. This sudden deposition of the Mahatma from his absolute dictatorship comes rather as news to Bombay, but of course the "Statesman's" channels of information are closed to us—those channels which supply Sir Harcourt Butler, Lord Ronaldshay, and perhaps Lord Reading with hair-raising items of information. "The Statesman," like the "Pioneer", deals much in quotations and like the "Pioneer," cannot attempt original expressions of opinion without suggesting that which is not true. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi is challenged to state his aims "in clear and intelligible language." It seems to us somewhat surprising that a journal which pretends to be well-informed should have overlooked the little matter of the Congress resolutions and the Congress creed. Their language is not easily misunderstood, since the pronouncements in question have most scrupulously avoided any resemblance to a Viceregal utterance. Of Mahatma Gandhi's and the Congress' expression of their aims it may be said in the words of Lewis Carrol:—"They said it very loud and clear. They went and shouted in his ear"—"he" of course, being Lord Reading.

But, in commencing this article with an appreciation of the "Englishman's" unconscious humour we made a mistake from an artistic point of view. The wise journalist endeavours to balance an article and to sustain its interest equably throughout—but our material was not equally excellent. Let us attempt to retrieve the situation in some slight measure by closing on a more cheerful note than any the "Statesman" or the "Pioneer" provides. To do this we must return to the "Englishman's" fruitful columns. If we may permit ourselves to borrow for a moment the expressive phraseology of the advertiser of a comic film, we must describe the quotation that follows as "a rib-tickler." Of the Bombay Conference says the "Englishman":—"With the exception of Sir Sankaran Nair, the others have sat down. solemnly sat down, if you please, to form a Committee which is to carry Mr. Gandhi's terms to the Government and even arrange the preliminaries for a Conference at which the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are to surrender their swords and sign away the British Empire in India." We are tempted to harp unduly on the "Englishman's" surprise that the Conference should have "solemnly sat down if you please." We have a faint notion that the "Englishman" here is attempting to lash its readers into indignation—though we fail to see anything reprehensible in either the Conference's solemnity or in its action of sitting down to its work. Had the "Englishman's" articles on the subject been before the Conference at the time, we concede the gathering might have been considerably less solemn—indeed, instead of sitting down the more hilarious and risible members might have rolled about the floor holding their sides. But under the circumstances we are more than a little intrigued by the "Englishman's" indignation. Indians are a dignified people and could hardly have brought themselves spontaneously to treat the Conference as a jolly little side-splitting attempt to prepare an apple-pie bed for Lord Reading. As for its sitting down—there were no bureaucrats present, except an unconvincing imitation of one, so it can hardly seem impertinence in the Conference to refrain from standing to attention while doing its work. But best of all we like the "Englishman's" picture of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief surrendering their swords and signing away the British Empire in India. On the Mall at Lahore is a statue of Lord Lawrence with a pen in one hand and a sword in the other. The sculptor intended the statue to offer a docile India the choice between being governed by the sword or the pen,—but the Lahore Municipality has decided to abolish that statue and there is little doubt but that the effigy will eventually be abolished. So with the "Englishman's" harrowing picture of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief emulating the gesture but not the spirit of Lord Lawrence's effigy and extending each a sword and a pen to the Nation. That picture deserves to be abolished and history will abolish it—though nothing will ever efface the delightful and enduring memory of the "Englishman's" hysterics before India won *Swaraj*. That there is a serious side to the vilifications and falsehoods in which our contemporaries indulge, we will not dispute. But as we are pledged to non-violence in thought as well as in word and deed, it were wiser we did not dwell thereon. Suffice it to say that if India gave rein to the forces of violence, God would know how much of the responsibility for this should be apportioned to the journals which strive by every artifice of insult and slander to goad the Indian people into expressions of anger. But with non-violent non-co-operation before it as an ideal, and the certainty of *Swaraj*, the Indian nation can well afford to laugh—and whole-heartedly at that—at the "Englishman," the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman" and all their ways and works.

Notes of the Day.

British Press and Prince's Visit.

The real object of the Prince of Wales' tour is being slowly, albeit guardedly, disclosed in the British Press, now that the truth of its failure can no longer be hidden from the British nation. It is true that frantic attempts are still being made in the Press to lay as roseate colours as possible on the picture, but when at the same time reports filter in from India, of wholesale arrests, proclamations of districts, firing on "rioting" crowds, imposition of punitive police, the task of camouflaging the truth becomes well nigh impossible. The British Press by protesting too much that the tour has not been a failure is only helping to strengthen the suspicion in the public mind in Great Britain and other parts of the world, that the tour has been a signal failure. The "Daily Chronicle" asks the British nation not to be "absurdly surprised" if the Prince's visit has not dispelled all the gloomy elements in the political situation in India as if by magic. But were not Indians told from the very beginning by British statesmen and the British Press that the visit had no political significance and nothing was expected to come of it except intimate knowledge to the Prince, the future Emperor of the Indian people, of Indian problems, and the strengthening of the tie between the Crown and its subjects in India? In the face of such an assurance, is it not strange that any expectation should have been entertained that the gloomy elements in the political situation would be dispelled by the visit?

The Truth Blurted Out.

The truth, however, was bound to come to light sooner or later. While the official world in India, from the Viceroy downwards, is repeating the assurance that there is no political motive behind the Royal tour, a statement like the following made by a leading English journal, the "Manchester Guardians," must sound highly significant:—

> The visit of the Prince of Wales to India is an act of State by which the Indian Government hopes to strike a blow at the growing political discontent. The vast majority of the Indian people are ignorant, illiterate, and strange to the study of democratic or any other political institutions. But they understand the idea of monarchy and they have, so it has always been supposed, a deep respect and reverence for the Imperial House, remote and almost legendary, which has so long ruled them from across the seas. It was argued with some reason that the personal presence of the Prince of Wales would appeal to the instinct of the masses and powerfully counteract the agitation for immediate Swaraj (Home Rule) carried on by the leaders of what in Europe we should call the Hindu-Moslem "bloc," chief among whom are Mr. Gandhi, on the Hindu side, and the Ali Brothers (lately sent to prison) for the Moslems. It is too early yet to say how far the Prince's visit may succeed in that object.

Here is the truth blurted out unconsciously. Will Lord Reading be able to convince the people of this country that the Manchester journal is guilty of misrepresentation of the official attitude? Of what avail, then, are the protestations of the British official world and a section of the British Press that there is no political motive underlying the Prince's tour? The people of India cherish now as they have always cherished deep respect and reverence for the Imperial House and no-one grieves more than they that the Prince's visit should have been forced on them at a time when they are not able to participate in the official functions connected therewith. There is still time, however, for Lord Reading to make the People's welcome to the Prince of Wales more memorable in its spontaneous and warm enthusiasm than even the welcome to his royal father and grandfather. He has only to make a gesture of true statesmanship and conciliate India and Islam by coming to terms with the Indian National Congress.

The Greatest Man.

The opening of the "Great Coalition Liberal Conference" at Westminster has been encouraging. The opening speeches, so far as Reuter's report goes, seem to have been devoted solely to the glorification of Mr. Lloyd George who is described by spokesmen of his party as "the greatest man in the world." Lord Northcliffe, now in our midst, might telegraph a denial and a claim to this title while we in India are of opinion that Mahatma Gandhi's greatness is as to the British Premier what truth is to falsehood There are many titles awardable to Mr. Lloyd George at whose oppropriateness we could not cavil. If Captain Guest (who seems to be a host in himself as an after luncheon slinger of compliments) had described the Premier as the most plausible man in the world we should have been tempted to cable him an enthusiastic and vociferous cheer. If Mr. Lloyd George is really the greatest man in the world the poet's lines are due for immediate revision:—

"Lives of Great Men all remind us
"To consider Truth a crime
"And that promises don't bind us
"We can break them any time."

Until Mr. Lloyd George redeems his pledge to India's Muslims, this country will, we fear, consider that he has a title to be considered great only in competition with the late Mr. Ananias.

Parsees and Swaraj.

In our leading article to-day we have devoted some attention to remarks by our reactionary opponents of the Press. One other such remark deserves some little attention. It is by the "Statesman" and aimed at Sir Hormusjee Wadia's attitude and speech at the Bombay Conference. "Probably", says the "Statesman", "Sir Hormusjee Wadia was not speaking on behalf of his community, else he would have remembered that the Parsees are themselves aliens in a foreign land and that their duty is to cooperate in the interests of law and order to which they owe the liberality of their treatment and the security of their business." This advice sounds plausible, we grant, but does history support it? The "Statesman's" remarks can carry the slightest weight only if Parsee history commenced with the British occupation of India. But it was not the British who originally offered asylum to the Parsees. Centuries before the British came to India, the rulers of this country made the Parsees welcome, gave them liberal treatment and secured the safety of their business. If it had been at all otherwise the Parsees would not have survived as a community. They were a prosperous community when the English came to India. India gave them a home, security and liberal treatment at a time when the English were indulging in frequent pogroms and burning Catholics at the stake. If Mediaeval India (which, according to the history books prescribed for Parsees in our schools to-day was as unenlightened as semi-barbarous and as torn with internecine strife as was Europe at the same period) treated the Parsees with such generous hospitality and kindness, can the community reasonably fear less generous treatment from a *Swaraj* india to-day? If the answer is in the affirmative it constitutes, coming from Parsee lips, one of the damning indictments of British rule in India ever uttered. For if a century and a half of British rule has so perverted and poisoned the Indian character as to change a kindly and hospitable people into intolerant persecutors of the Parsees, should the Parsees assist in preserving a system which has demoralised so utterly the character of a people, who were their forefathers' friends, brothers and benefactors? The "Statesman," we notice, after the passage we have dealt with, proceeds with its usual perfect taste to declare that "Sir Hormusjee Wadia is very old and he can scarcely be in touch with modern requirements." Everybody with whom the reactionary Press disagrees—that is, every right-thinking man in India—is sought to be described either as too old to be in touch with modern ideas or too young to understand them. As a result our contemporary's more gullible readers must conceive of the Indian nation as being composed of people in their dotage and schoolboys. Sir Hormusjee's opinions, to which the "Statesman" objects, are the opinions of the Indian nation. Are there then no middle-aged men in India? If such do exist we presume the "Statesman" would describe them as "*very* middle-aged"—too middle-aged either to understand politics or to be in touch with political thought.

Babu Bhagwandas.

The unconditional release of Babu Bhagwandas while he remains, according to his own assurance, as "unrepentent" as ever and while he declares his firm intention of resuming his old activities, which offended the official sense of proprieties, can only be construed as a confession of error on the part of the local authorities. But it appears to be something more also. A fervent appeal for the release of Babu Bhagwandas was made by Dr. Subramania Iyer personally to the Viceroy and there is also reason to believe that other influences were at work to secure the release of this ex-leader of the Theosophical Society and literary colleague of Mrs. Besant. Mrs. Besant and her Theosophical friends did not appear to relish the idea of so prominent a colleague of theirs, as Babu Bhagwandas, albeit now estranged from them for various reasons, being held up as a "rebel" by the bureaucracy with whom they are now "cooperating" in the campaign of hunting down the non-cooperators. So pressure seems to have been brought on the authorities in the United United Provinces to set free Babu Bhagwandas and thus save the face of the "Co-operators." But it does not seem to have struck these "Cooperators" that Babu Bhagwandas would be the last person to feel gratified at the attempt made to release him, when thousands of his countrymen, less "prominent" than himself, but who are certainly no more "guilty" than himself, are allowed to rot in jail. Indeed, we note in his statement to the Press some resentment at the conduct of his friends. They have done him a positive injustice by placing him in a false position and humiliating him in the eyes of his countrymen. The Government also by making an invidious distinction in Babu Bhagwandas' case have shown that their "justice" is a respector of persons and not the impartial goddess held up to our admiration and worship.

NAVAL TREATY.

AMERICA'S SHARE.

BRITAIN RETAINES 580,450 TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

The Naval Limitation Treaty, which is practically completed, gives America a total battleship tonnage of 500,650 with the following ships:—

Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, New York, Arkansas, Nyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delware and one other.

Britain retains 580,450 tons, with the following ships:—

Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies, Malaya, Valiant, Barham, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Thunderer, King George the Fifth, Ajax and Centurion.

NAVAL RATIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

It is reported that any direct reference to the 5/5/3 ratio in the capitalships has been omitted from the final draft of the Naval Treaty owing to the Japanese sensitiveness, although the ratio has been distinctly provided by the specified tonnage figures.

JAPAN AND KIACHOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

Washington.—Japan has renounced the Japanese rights over the ex-German cables in Kiaochow.

JAPAN'S CABLE RIGHTS.

NAMES OF LINES RENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Washington.—The cables over which Japan has renounced her rights are the Cheefoo-Tsingtao and the Tsingtao-Shanghai lines laid by Germans and the Tsingtao-Sagebo cable laid by the Japanese. They will be operated by the joint Chino-Japanese commission subject to the existing contracts to which China is a party.

The Japanese have agreed to hand over to the Chinese control, subject to a fair compensation, two wireless stations at Tsinadfu and Tsingtao, immediately the Japanse troops are withdrawn from those places.

DESIGNATED CHINESE REGIONS

FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 21.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has adopted three clauses of Mr. Hughes's proposal engaging the Powers not to seek, or to support the nationals seeking any arrangement purporting to establish any general superiority of commercial or economic rights in any designated region of China or any monopoly or preference calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity, and binding China to observe the same principle. The proposal provides for the establishment of a Board to which questions arising on the above will be referred for investigation.

The Japanese, French and other delegates objected to reopening the whole field of concessions in China by a fourth clause providing that concessions inconsistent with the principle of open door should be submitted to the Board and this was finally rejected.

The newspapers now predict that the conference will last another month.

"DOMINION AMBASSODORS."

"THE TIMES" ON THEIR POSITION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 21.

The "Times," emphasising the importance of "Dominion Ambassadors" says that more and more Britain and the dominions are recognising the growing importance of adequate representation of Empire's interests in Empire's city. The War proved that the dominions possessed unity of purpose and loyalty to the common cause, which surprised the most ardent imperialists. At Paris, Versailles, Geneva and Washington, the dominions established their right to separate voice, denoting the gradual transition from a collection of dependent dominions to the Union of powerful nations. The Dominion Ambassadors must be prepared to act as Dominion Representatives at International Conferences as well as liaison officers between the Home and and the Dominions.

M. POINCARE'S POLICY.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

ON FOOTING OF PERFECT EQUALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Jan. 19.

Paris.—M. Poincare has made a statement on his policy to the Senate and the Chamber.

M. Poincare said "We shall be very happy if the Anglo-French pact, destined to consolidate peace, is shortly to be signed. We have no doubt that, as it is to benefit both, it will be concluded on a footing of perfect equality and will maintain intact the Treaty guarantees. At the same time, we must confer with Italy and Britain, in an endeavour to prevent a resumption of the Turco-Greek hostilities at last in order that in accord with our Allies, we may reap the advantages of the Angora Convention, and finally bring peace to the gates of Europe, thus enabling us more freely to carry out our mandate over Syria."

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

M. Poincare declared "It would be scandalous iniquity if victorious France had to build up over her ruins at her own expense, while Germany with less taxation was growing rich. Germany's economic strength is growing daily. Her workshops are in full swing and the companies distribute enormous dividends."

M. Poincare denied that France was suffering from the Imperialist folly and cherishing secret and sinister designs. He said that France only demanded the observance of the Treaties and the payment of her dues. She wanted Europe to emerge from its depression; but general economic reorganisation depended upon the restoration of the devastated areas in France and Belgium.

In conclusion M. Poincare said that the reparations problem dominated everything. If Germany did not meet her obligations, it was the opinion of the Reparations Commission that measures must be considered, including the establishment of an effective control of Germany's budget, paper issues and exports; while so long as disarmament and punishment of the war criminals were not carried out, existing sanctions must be retained and fresh ones taken.

Referring to the Genoa Conference, M. Poincare said that France would insist before any discussion on the acceptance or refusal by the delegates on the conditions of the Cannes protocol, and upon there being no direct or indirect discussion of the Treaties.

Failing definite guarantees on these matters. France would be obliged to resume freedom of action.

M. Poincare ended by appealing to Parliament to uphold the rights of France.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 472 votes to 107.

NEW CLAN LINE LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Arrangements are being made to issue a new Clan Line loan of one and a half millions at seven per cent. as mortgage on the debentures, price ninety-nine.

"GREATEST MAN OF THE AGE."

COALITION LIBERALS' CONFIDENCE IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Great Coalition-Liberal Conference opened at Westminster to-day, when a luncheon was given to the agents and organisers of that party.

The speeches by Mr. Macnamara, McCurdy and Captain Guest lavished praise on their leader, Mr. Lloyd George, whom they described as the greatest man of the age.

The guest referred to the present agitation in the Press on the subject of the Coalition difficulties as "little splashes in duck pond," and he declared that the Coalition was the greatest bulwark against the Socialist menace. The guest rejected the idea of getting rid of the "Die-hards" and the reactionaries. He said that they had stood by Mr. Lloyd George during the War, but at present they were without a leader, hence their splashing in duckpond. But they would come back to the Coalition-Liberals, who were well-organised, equipped and led, could afford to be patient and tolerant, and were ready to co-operate with all the Moderates.

MAINTENANCE OF COALITION.

GREATEST HOPE OF NATIONAL RECUPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In a speech at the Unionist demonstration at Glasgow, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised the necessity of reducing the expenditure two hundred millions. He declared that the greatest hope of the national recuperation and Imperial position lay in the maintenance of the Coalition.

H. H. THE POPE.

NEWS OF DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Pope is dead.

CONDITION REPORTED CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

The Pope's condition is critical.

DEATH CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 22.

The news of the Pope's death is confirmed.

POPE BENEDICT XV

HIS HOLINESS AND MOHAMED ALI

The Pope is dead. The sad news was received in "The Chronicle" office at 12 o'clock yesterday. The news of the previous two days had prepared the World for the calamity, and will be received everywhere with grief but not with surprise. By his death the world has lost one of the greatest champion of Peace, and the war-weary Europe needed him the most in these critical days.

Pope Benedict XV was born at Pegli, near Genea, on the 21st of November, 1854. He was ordained priest on the 21st of December, 1878; and next year took the degree of Doctor of Both Laws and then entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics. Immediately after leaving it, he was appointed by Pope Leo XIII Secretary of the Nuncio at Madrid, who soon recognised that Della Chiesa was both an excellent diplomat and a hard-working man. Hence when Mgr. Rampolla received the purple and was appointed Secretary of State, he at once made Della Chiesa the president of his Cabinet. In 1907, he was appointed the Archbishop of Bologna and April 1914 was made a cardinal. And on September 3rd of the same year he was elected the Pope, when he assumed the title of Benedict Fifteenth.

During the war he made repeated efforts to reconcile the belligerents, but in vain. Nevertheless he continued his mission of peace throughout the period, undismayed by opposition and undaunted by disappointments.

Maulana Mohamed Ali during his tour in 1920 was accorded a private audience by the Pope who readily acknowledged the religious tolerance shown by the Turks and their Government. His Holiness regretted the Treaties that were drawn, and expressed sympathy with the objects of the Khilafat Deputation. His Holiness assured Maulana Mohamed Ali that the Catholic world desired peace with the Islamic world.

H. H. THE POPE, BENEDICT XV,

WHOSE DEATH HAS BEEN REPORTED BY REUTERS.

COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 20.

A joint meeting of the cotton employers' and the operatives' representatives has discussed the former's proposal to make the present Wages Agreement terminable at one month's notice instead of three. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the operatives intimated that they would give the reply by the 14th January.

SHIPPING DEADLOCK

HONGKONG SEAMEN ON STRIKE

SHIPOWNERS' OFFER DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 21.

Hongkong.—The shipping deadlock continues. Over a hundred ships, exclusive of river steamers aggregating 300,000 tons are tied up in the port. The shipowners offered an increase in the seamen's wages of the minimum of seven point six per cent. for the men employed on the Pacific Lines and the maximum of twenty-five per cent. for the employers on the Chinese River steamers. The seamen declined the offer.

ARMED SOLDIERS PATROLLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 21.

Hongkong.—A small detachment of armed soldiers is patrolling river steamer wharves as a precautionary measure. 123 steamers affected by the strike include fifty-five British, sixteen Japanese and eight Americans.

PARLIAMENT SESSIONS.

NO DISSOLUTION TILL IRISH GOVT COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing the Scottish Unionists at Glasgow to-day, said that the unanimous decision of the Prime Minister and the colleagues whom the Prime Minister had consulted was that dissolution of Parliament was impossible until the legal establishment and equipment of the Irish Provisional Government had been completed.

Mr. Chamberlain denied the rumour that postponement of Parliament to February seventh was due to a dissension between the Liberals and the Unionists in Government. The postponement was found necessary for the preparation of the business to be subfitted to Parliament following the absence of the Ministers at Cannes, and delay of the Southern Irish in reaching the decision regarding the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the responsibility of advising the dissolution was the Prime Minister's, and he had followed the constitutional usage of consulting his colleagues on the subject.

SHIPOWNER'S FEDERATION.

DISMISSAL OF CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

Rome.—As a result of the wage dispute between the leaders of the Seamen's Union and the Shipowners' Federation, the latter have decided to lay up all their vessels and dismiss the crews. Up to the present 151 ships totalling half a million tons, have been laid up by the Federation.

NON CO-OPERATION.

"THE TIMES ON GOVT. POLICY.

"EDUCATED INDIANS TAKING SIDE OF GOVERNMENT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

"The Times," referring to non-co-operation says that the Government of India is dealing very wisely with what may be after all but the symptom of a crude but awakening national consciousness. The journal appeals to the so-called Moderates for the abandonment of non-cooperation on one side, and the abandonment of repression on the other. They do not indicate ripe political wisdom. The Government have certainly not been precipitate in checking the forces of disorder, and seeing how evil the results of the agitation have been, it might have been expected that the Moderates would support the Government in upholding the authority of law that protects the people of India. Fortunately, a growing number of educated Indians are strongly taking the side of the Government, and the effects of the Reforms are already seen in the increasing sense of responsibility among the Indian administrators and legislators. The Government have very wisely not arrested Mr. Gandhi, who is becoming entangled in his own contradictions. The position is still difficult, but with firmness and tact on the part of the Government, the Indian nation will be safely guided through the shoals.

PRINCE'S VISIT OF MADRAS

"FAILURE OF AGITATORS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

An article in "The Times" declares that the rioting in Madras does not diminish ut rather heaghtness the significance of the Prince's esthusiastic welcome by the immense majority of the population. The Prince of Wales is seeing India as it is, and using fully the splendid oppertunity of asserting unity which still stands high over the warring elements now contending for mastery in Indian public life. It is the time when that unity must be boldly affirmed, not by sheer force, but by the attractive power that resides in the idea of the King-Emperor, which is the sign and symbol of the unity of the Empire. The Prince's personality has given new life to the idea, and despite the fears and anxieties that have hovered round his journey, the steadily growing demonstration of the sway which the Crown exerts over the varied populations of India, must be accounted, in these days of rapid change, as the most precious gain. The counsels of the timid, who would fain have kept the Prince far from the turmoil, have already been refuted. It is clear now that he has made good.

"CHRONICLE" ON PRINCE'S VISIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 21.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the warm welcome the Prince of Wales received at Madras, in spite of the efforts of Non-Co-operators to spoil it, is one more evidence of the failure of the agitators to deprive his visit of success. With his usual address and bonhomie the Prince has left none but the happiest impressions, as a result of his personal intercourse with the people.

"GLOOMY" SITUATION N INDIA.

PRINCE'S PERSONAL SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks that if there are profoundly gloomy elements in the political situation in India to-day, let us not be absurdly surprised if the Prince's visit has not dispelled all these as if by a magic. Let us rather, urges the "Chronicle", appreciate the fact that despite these conditions, the Prince of Wales has achieved immense personal success, and added much to the dignity and prestige of the Royal name in India.

COMMONWEALTH 6 P. C. LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Five millions Commonwealth six per cent loan is most amply covered, and the list has closed in advance of the appointed date. The market expects that the subscribers will receive only a percentage of applications. Dealings began this morning, quotation moving steadily onward to about one per cent premium.

LORD LYTTON'S MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Lytton has left London for Muerren. He will return in the first week of February, and will leave for India from Marseilles aboard the "Naldera" on the 10th March

EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

MILITARY MEASURES.

CASUALTIES AT SUEZ.

The Cairo Correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on the 26th of December:—

The week-end disturbances throughout Egypt have fallen especially hardly on the Egyptian commercial community at Christmas time. Since Friday evening many attacks have been made on public and private property in Cairo, mainly by gangs of youths. Abstention from work is general, and it is reported that there will be a three days' strike. Steps have been taken to ensure protection for those wishing to work, but almost all the schools in the country have come out on strike and there have been cases of incendiarism at educational establishments and in railway workshops.

The military took over the city on Saturday and were forced to fire, the casualties up to yesterday evening being twelve killed and about fifty wounded. There were few instances of attacks on Europeans. Zaghlou l and his five colleagues who were arrested are at Suez, while the other Nationalists concerned in Viscount Allenby's order have gone to their homes.

This morning the mob attacked a police station near El Ezbar. Five of the attackers were killed and four were wounded.

MEN-O'-WAR ARRIVE.

Port Said and Suez were disturbed yesterday by persistent demonstrations, and the crowds refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police. The military authorities in both towns then dispersed the crowds. Men-o'-war arrived at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez to-day. Port Said is still disturbed, but Suez is quiet.

No actual disorders have occurred in Upper Egypt, but a flotilla of armed river boats, commanded by R. N. officers and manned by naval ratings, are, it is said, proceeding southward as propagandists from Cairo are known to have gone up the Nile to stir up trouble. A battalion of British troops stationed at Tantah have had a good effect, while a demonstration at Zagazig was dispersed by the Egyptian camel corps. There have been demonstration sat Damannour and there are signs of an active propaganda campaign throughout Lower Egypt.

Yesterday the Cabinet's resignation, which was tendered on December 8, was accepted.

FOUR HUNDRED ARRESTS.

The Alexandria correspondent wrote on the same date:—

Various demonstrations took place on Saturday and yesterday, and twice disturbances occurred this morning. In every case the trouble was successfully dealt with by the police, who have the situation well in hand. There has, however, been extensive lamp smashing, but British military forces in armoured cars are patrolling the city. No Europeans have been attacked. The atmosphere is electric.

The Government Administration, including Customs, Public Works, Ports and Lights, but excluding Posts, Railways and Telegraphs, are coming out on strike to-morrow. Leading Egyptians here have issued an appeal to their fellowtownsmen to show friendliness to Europeans. The Egyptian Courts in Alexandria have suspended their sittings in consequence of barristers' strike.

The British light cruiser "Ceres" arrived yesterday, and the destroyer 'Senator' and a French scout are also here. Four hundred arrests have been made in Alexandria in the past few days.

FIRE IN MANILA.

12,000 HOMELESS PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

Manila.—The greatest fire since American occupation has destroyed thirty-two blocks of houses. Twelve thousand people are without homes.

OIL BORING IN QUEENSLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 22.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes is considering the scheme submitted by the Queensland Premier, under which the Federal Government will cooperate with the Queensland Government in carrying out the oil boring operations in Queensland. It is suggested that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company should put down three bores.

DACOITY NEAR JULLUNDER

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

A dacoity occurred on December 6th at a village in Jullunder District. Property and ornaments of the value of Rs. 150 were taken away by the dacoits. Persons suspected of the offence are members of a political punchayat. The police have been unable to trace the case, because, the members of the Non-cooperation punchayat have deterred witnesses from making statements.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

MADRAS GOVERMENT'S MOVE.

N. C. O'S. LANDS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

In regard to the state of affairs in Guntur, where Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes campaign and resignation of village officers are in operation, the Madras Government propose to undertake Emergency Legislation or the direction of amending the Madras Revenue Recovery Act (2 of 1864) mainly to do away with the intervening period allowed under the present act between distraint and attachment of property and to bring at once to sale the effects of the ryot who refuses to pay his dues.

Other steps will also be taken by Government on the Executive side such as the institution of a disobeying area subject to such exemptions as may be ordered by Government in favour of persons who shall, by a date to be prescribed, have paid into Government treasury or to the officer appointed for the purposes, taxes due from them. Where land is bought in by Government owing to combinations to prevent bidding, an opportunity will be taken to provide land for members of the depressed classes.

With regard to the resignations of village officers Government say that they cannot be accepted under the circumstances and if the officers refuse to carry on their duties they must be dismissed.

AMRITSAR LEADERS SENTENCED.

LALA GIRDHARILAL GETS 2YEARS' RIGOROUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 22.

On Wednesday Mr. Connel, Additional Magistrate, sentenced Lala Girdharilal, President, District Congress Committee, Maulvi Daud Ghaznavi, President, District Khilafat Committee, and Lala Sunamrai, President, City Congress Committee, each to two years' rigorous in default under Section 17, Clause 2, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

After reviewing oral and documentary evidence the Magistrate observed: "The above evidence speaks for itself. It clearly proves that two local National Volunteers of Amritsar are being managed from the local Congress and Khilafat offices. Lala Girdharilal and Lala Sunamrai are respectively the Presidents of the District and City Congress Offices, and Mr. Daud was the President of the Working Committee of the City Congress Committee. It follows, therefore, that these three gentlemen have been assisting in the management of the National Volunteers, and I convict them under Section 17, Clause 2 of the Act.

As regards punishment to be awarded I must bear in mind that the accused have deliberately committed the offence in defiance of the law and I direct that each undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500 or undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment."

It is to be recalled that these three gentlemen have already been sentenced by Lala Amarnath, Magistrate, to undergo simple imprisonment for one year for refusing to furnish personal recognizance in the amount of Rs. 5,000 and security in a like amount.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

A Jhansi message says that six volunteers have been sentenced from four to six months each.

Arrests and convictions are reported from Sultanpur, Basti, Almora, Moradabad, Gorakhpur and Allahabad.

N. C. O. AND U. P. MUNICIPALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The effect of the Non-Co-operation movement on the Municipal work in the United Provinces is stated by Sir Harcourt Butler in the review of Municipal administration to be as follows:—The position of the Boards is not made easier by the mixing up of general politics with Municipal affairs, and, in some Municipalities at least, is becoming for the moment more and more difficult to frame and carry through a consistent policy. Several reports allude to the activities of Non-Co-operation agitators, but it may be doubted whether in all cases the effect of the agitation has been that suggested. For example, the chairman of the Gorakhpur Municipality suggests, in explanation of a decrease in the income of Municipal slaughter-houses, that owing to the Non-Co-operation movement, people have begun to abstain from meat, meaning apparently the Mahomedans have begun abstaining from beef. Generally a few boards showed outward signs of Non-Co-operation, and where they did it was the work of a small minority.

POONA PICKETING.

POONA, Jan. 21.

Eight civil resisters picketed the liquor shops. Yesterday's batch was fined by the Magistrate.

MALABAR SITUATION.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Official military operations principally in Arikkod area and north of Beypore River Wheel are in progress against Konara Tangal and Avoker Musaliar who are still out with an appreciable following. Gangs of leaders Kurh and Abdur have largely dispersed and small groups and individuals have been killed, captured or surrendered. Two important sub-leaders of the gangs of Vakinkunnath Kunhamed Haji have been captured by the police. Several important murderers have also been arrested. After a fanatical fight in the traditional style in Wandur area a small party of rebels were killed in a Hindu temple. In Tirurangadi area a band composed mostly of tenants of the old gang murdered three Hindus and is being pursued by the police with the assistance of some local Moplahs who have helped in other directions.

Hindus continue to return gradually except from the south-west of Calicut and parts of Arrikkod and Tirurangadi area.

MOPLAH SURRENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 21.

The District Magistrate has just issued the following communiqué:—

On the 10th instant one rebel of Moideen Kutty's band was killed at the south slopes of the hill by special police force. Six men of Konnara Thangal's band were captured by special police in Kakkad Mosque, eight surrendered at Idavanna, all of Moideen Kutty's band. On the 17th, 66 men from Koduvalli Parambatkaru and Vavad Amsoms surrendered on the 14th mile stone on Calicut Wynad Road. Other surrenders are 30 of Karakunnu Amsham at Idavanna and 20 at Arikode with two firearms and 22 swords.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT MANGALORE.

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, wires under date January 21:—

The Karnatak Provincial Conference will meet at Mangalore on 9th and 10th February. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu having consented to preside all Karnatak Districts, are requested to send representatives in large numbers.

HATHRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ALLEGED FRICTION CONTRADICTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HATHRAS, Jan. 21.

On the 16th instant there appeared a telegram from the Secretary Congress Committee, Hathras in the "Leader." The telegram is altogether false and groundless which was contradicted by a joint Secretary, but unfortunately the contradiction has not yet appeared in the "Leader." Hence this telegram. The real facts are that there is a friction between the Secretary and the members; so the President has taken possession of the office and has removed it to the Swedeshi Stores Ltd. in Bazar Pathar.

ALLEGED MARTIAL LAW OFFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

At the High Court before Mr. Devadass a writ of *habeas corpus* was moved for in the case of one E. P. Govindan Nair and his brother Raman Nair who were arrested on the 17th September last at Palghat, a place outside the Martial Law area, for alleged Martial Law offence of helping the Moplah rebels in the act of destroying the Nellipuzah bridge. His Lordship admitted the petition and directed the notice to the Public Prosecutor.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

At the Egmore Police Court under the authority from the Madras Government Abdur Rahiman Kazi, living in Royapetta, was charged with alleged sedition, in that he on or about 19th November last issued a proclamation exhorting his fellow-Muslims to sacrifice life and property for the sake of Khilafat and the country to prepare themselves ready for Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and sever connection with the Government. One of the proclamations was alleged to have been sent to Mahomed Abdur Sattar, a police officer in Cuddapah District, who submitted the same for action.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

The disturbance is passing from Central into North-west India. It has given nearly general rain in the United Provinces and Central India east with local rain in East Punjab and Central Provinces and a few falls in Kashmir and Bihar.

Monsoon has temporarily reappeared in South-east of Bay and there has been a heavy fall of rain at Port Blair with light local falls in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair eight inches, Roorkee one, Behares, Mareilly, Meerut, Mussoorree one and half; Allahabad, Cownpore, Lucknow, Mukteswar, Chakrate, Delhi, Agra, Nowgong and Sutna half an inch; Jubbulpore one; Seoni three quarters.

Forecase:—Decrease in United Provinces, Central Provinces and same extension into Assam, Upper Burma.

"NOT READY YET"

ANDHRA AND MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

FIRST ACQUIRE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

MAHATMAJI'S FRANK ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following letter to Mr. Konda Venkatappatta, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee:—

"I have given much anxious thought to the "no tax campaign" going on there. Apart from the possibility of suspension of mass civil disobedience by reason of Round Table Conference ever forthcoming, I think that you are not yet ready for non-payment of taxes. Fifty per cent. population of the area of experiment has not yet, I apprehend, got rid of untouchability, nor is that portion of population accustomed to the ways of Non-violence, nor to "khaddar" manufactured in respective areas. I omit other items, such as unity between races and creed.

"In these circumstances I think that it is the bounden duty of all of us to refrain from Mass Civil Disobedience till the masses have undergone necessary discipline and self-purification. In any other case, Mass Disobedience will be not civil but criminal and will, therefore, render us unfit to conduct our own affairs as orderly civilised nation. I, therefore, strongly suggest that you advise riots in all districts to pay up at least the first instalment, and devote the whole time and energy of all workers to acquiring the necessary qualifications. This opinion, I know, will disappoint many ardent spirits, but I am sure our success lies in that disappointment, for if people are really eager for Swaraj and eager for Civil Disobedience they will make necessary mental change under pressure of that strong desire. That inimitable aptitude of Andhra women for artistic spinning and of Andhra weavers for artistic weaving should make the production of "khadder" in the respective areas easy of accomplishment but whether the acquisition of these qualifications is difficult or easy, we dare not avoid it without endangering the attainment of our cherished goal."

"CIVIL DISOBDIENCE PREMATURE."

"HINDU'S" DREAD OF CONFLAGRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

In the course of a leading articles referring to the situation in the Andradesa, the "Hindu" says that the movement of Civil Disobedience is extremely premature and the peculiar form of disobedience in non-payment of taxes is fraught with grave perils alike to peace and tranquility as also to the movement of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation itself. The paper adds "There is a danger of intense patriotism of the people of the Andhradesa being opposed by a violent class of unreasoning and often vindictive officials. The contact might light a spark which would unchain forces of violence."

GUNTUR AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

In reply to a telegram from the President of the Andra Provincial Congress Committee, sketching the progress of Civil Disobedience movement in Guntur, submitting that the Delhi conditions are satisfied and informing the arrival of the Military with armoured cars and motor lorries and asking for Mr. Gandhi's advice, the following message sent by Mr. Gandhi was published in to-day's "Swarajya":—

"You are the best judges of the situation. If Delhi conditions satisfied and if you feel confident, I have no right to interfere. Godspeed. He will bless all honest humble efforts. Keep me daily informed."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

NO QUORUM AT THE BEGINNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

One interesting feature of to-day's Council meeting was that when the President took the chair at eleven, there was not the necessary number of members to form a quorum. The Home Member drew the attention of the President to this fact. The President thought that they should reduce the quorum. He said the Parliament with 600 members had a quorum with forty members, and therefore theirs should be eight or nine. Meantime, in a couple of minutes about half a dozen members arrived and the necessary quorum obtained

SARDAR LACHMAN SINGH.

SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sardar Lachman Singh, a well-known Sikh resident of Calcutta, was sentenced to-day to a simple imprisonment for one month under Section 17 (1) of Cirminal Law Amendment Act. He was arrested on December 24th.

CELEBRATION OF ANGORA DAY.

AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

The Angora day was a great success at Karachi. Under the joint auspices of the Congress and the City Khilafat Committees meetings were held in various quarters of the city with good response, especially from the poorer classes. In Chakiwada inhabited chiefly by the poor Makrani labouring people, great enthusiasm was displayed both by men and women. Almost all offered themselves for enrolment as volunteers. Yesterday Khilafat workers made a door to door collection. The Memon Khilafat Volunteer Corps went round from street to street singing songs and collecting funds.

At noon a successful women's meeting was held in Khalikdina Hall and another crowded public meeting was held in the evening on the Idgah Maidan under the chairmanship of Maulana Mohamed Sadiq. Stirring appeals were made at both the meetings and subscriptions poured in cash, cattle, ornaments, watches, buttons and clothes. About twelve hundred rupees were collected in cash on the spot. It is estimated that the total collection during the week will amount to about ten thousand rupees.

The Khatri community has contributed about five thousand. The success of the day was due to the vigorous efforts of Mr. Manilal Vyas, Secretary Congress Committee, Dr. Haji Izzatkhan, Secretary, City Khilafat Committee and Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon Jaikrishen, Subinspector Cantonment Police Station who has resigned as protest against corruption and illicit practices of officers, spoke in the meeting and contributed rupees ten to the Angora fund. Strenuous efforts have been made in the mofussil also.

AT SHAHJAHANPUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Jan. 21.

The Angora Day was celebrated with great success in Shahjahanpur. Meetings were held all through the city and in Jalalabad and Tilhar tahsils. A big meeting was held in the *Juma* Masjid. The whole town was divided into several wards and responsible persons were put in charge of each of them. Volunteers were working under instructions. The whole affair looked like a great function. The exact amount realised is not yet known, but the estimate of the collection from door to door is about Rs. 1,500. This sum is in addition to the amount realized in November and December last and which roughly speaking is ten thousand out of which Rs. 6,500 have already been sent to the Central Khilafat Committee. Volunteers worked admirably. They paraded the streets and also helped the persons in charge in door to door collection. The work is going on still with great zeal.

VICEROY'S TURKISH REFUGEE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The following subscriptions to the Viceroy's Turkish Refugee Relief Fund have been received.

His Excellency the Viceroy Rs. 4,000.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Rs. 25,000.
Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray Rs. 100.
Mr. S. R. Nignell Rs. 100.
The Chief of Ichalkaranji Rs. 100.
Maulvi Abdul Karim Rs. 100.

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st April to 7th January 1922 amounted Rs. 6225 crores. Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of 87 crores and results of the 40 weeks given above have fallen short of estimate by 278 lakhs. The results for week ended 7th January 1922 do not show any sign of improvement. The earnings of some of principal lines are still below the normal.

BRITISH GENDARMERIE IN PALESTINE.

NOT TO BE RECRUITED FROM BLACK AND TANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" authoritatively states that the new British gendarmerie in Palestine will not be recruited from the Black and Tans but from the disbanded cavalry regiments, and also from the 17th Lancers which are being shortly dissolved. The "Guardian" points out that mounted men are wanted.

SIR HERBERT BUNBURY DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

Mentone.—The death is announced of Sir Herbert Bunbury.

Major-Genl. Sir Herbert Napier Burbury was born in A. D. 1851. He served in South Africa (1899-1900), was Brigadier-General in command of administration at Gibralter (1906) and was in charge of administration in Irish Command. He retired in 1913.

WHEN ARE THE REPRESSIVE LAWS TO GO

The "Tribune" writes:—

In a recent leading article the "Leader" draws attention to the fact that the list of official business that has so far been communicated to the Legislative Assembly for consideration during the current session does not include legislation to deal with the report of the Repressive Laws Committee. That report, as our contemporary points out, was issued along with a Government Resolution signifying its acceptance, so long ago as the third week of September. It cannot therefore, be said that the Legislative staff of the Government of India have no had time to draft the necessary Bills. Our contemporary surmises that the question will in all probability be brought forward at a later stage of the proceedings. We sincerely hope this surmise will prove correct. But we must say frankly that we are not quite free from doubt on this score As the "Leader itself points out, several local Governments have of late been having free recourse to such measures as the Defence of India Act and the Press Act, not to speak of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the free use of which even the Government of India have defended. The first has quite recently been used in Burma, while the second has been used in at least two cases in the U. P. and in at least four in our own Province. We say at least four, for so far as the "Seasa" and the "Akali" are concerned, the information supplied to us that their security has been forfeited has happily turned out to be in-correct. This free use of a measure which, to quote the words of the "Leader," is under sentence of death, can only mean that the Local Government sconcerned are likely to do their best, or shall we say their worst, to have the sentence remitted, or at any rate its execution put off. It matters little that if they were to do so, they would, in the words of our contemporary, be making "a blunder of the very gravest magnitude." The executive in India is not afraid of making blunders, provided they serve its immediate short-sighted purpose.

MUSLIMS NOT OPPOSED TO CHRISTIANITY.

The Muslims do not oppose the Christian Government for their being Christians but rather because the followers of Islam want to have their own governments. The Muslims believe in Theocratical self-government. The fact that the right of self-government is fought for by the Muslims should in no way be considered as a fight against the religion Christianity. If, for example, some South Africans now want to withdraw from British and to establish a self-government for their people, they would not be charged with threatening Christianity.

It is the belief of the unprejudiced thinker that the propaganda that is being spread in this country against the Muslim world has its inception in Europe. Every time a Muslim country asks for freedom, a propaganda spreads out that Islam is threatening Christianity or is going to. The Muslims did never couse the war, but it was the idea of getting more territory by the European Christian nations from the Muslims that always precipitated much of the trouble. Had it been true that Muslims assisted the Kaiser, the war would have started long before it did. The people who are interested and wish to draw right and correct conclusions, ought to look upon both sides of this question, and for reference to the point of view of Islam we refer the readers to Gustave Le Bon, a present French writer, Lepeao, Kremer. Dr. Muller S. Lanepool, Gibbon, Assk Tayler, Washington Irving, Derwy, Cedmo. David Irkhart Thomas Carlyle, William Jatte English, French and German writers and Lane Rosh, who spent forty years of his life among the Muslims. Read what Lord Cromer has said about the Muslims, although he wrote with prejudice against Islam. Mr. Gladstone has written against the three hundred fifty million Muslims because of the political action of only six million Turks against the Armenians.

It must not be forgotten that there are more than three hundred fifty million Muslims, while only six million of these are Turks, and only one million who are falsely charged with oppressing the Armenians. Even this very small percentage of Turks who are Muslims did not fight with the Armenians because they were Christians, but to keep them under the governmental control We feel that if the people knew the facts they would not blame Islam in general for the political wars of the statesmen on both sides.—Mr. A. A. Nejin in "The Moslem Sunrise."

Her Excellency visited the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency attended the Races on Saturday afternoon.

(Continued from Column 6.)

out the proceedings there was the insistent fiddling of a name by the observance and maintenance of Law and the echo was heard that the violation of Law would result in producing rivers of blood. In a few words the Conference may be described as the Conference of beggars. From beginning to end there was not single resolution that did not beg of the Government. The central resolution of the Conference was that relating to the introduction of Dyarchy in the central Government based as it was on the great awakening of the country. Now the question arises to whom was this awakening due, was it due to the passing of peace resolutions by the Moderates or the holding of Ministerial port-folios by Indians? It will be admitted that it was due to neither but on the other hand it was created by Mahatmaji's movement. The result of his movement had made the Moderates to beg for more privileges.—"The Hindu."

THE URDU PRESS.

NEAR EAST TANGLES.

FAILURE OF EUROPEAN INTRIGUES.

"Aahlae Hindus" (Urdu weekly of Amritsar) in its latest issue after reviewing the political situation in the Near East comes to the conclusion that the European activities there have resulted in thorough failure. The main reason for the failure of the European manoeuvres, notwithstanding their superior tactics of diplomacy and political intrigue, is to be sought nowhere but in the growing spirit of independence and national love of freedom among the people of New East.

BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Commenting on the situation in Iraq the paper says that for the past two and a half years the British had despatched army after army to Mesopotamia, battle after battle had been fought, machine guns and aeroplanes were freely used, homes and hamlets had been destroyed and desolated in thousands, one and a half lakh sepoys were permanently stationed, and Rs. 85 crores were being wasted every year over the army, all for what purpose and with what result? Hatred grew apace in the minds of men, and no longer could the people be terrorised by the sword. Now sword is giving place to sweet words by which the doors of diplomacy were being tapped. One phase of that diplomacy was the proposal made to Ameer Feisul offering the throne of Iraq subject to the condition of maintaining his supervision over foreign affairs, leaving in the hands of the British the entire international administration. Though the proposal had leased the Ameer who had readily given his consent, it did not please the common people Iraq for their demand is complete liberty in every direction with the exception of conceding a few economic concessions to foreigners.

FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Sham which is in possession of the French is exactly in the same position as Iraq. The French were deluded by the belief that by hoisting their flag on the port of Beyrut they could acquire the whole of Shanr. She had wasted nearly Rs. 15 millions and thousands of men, but what has she gained? The answer is "absolutely nothing." The people of Sham with one mind are equally bent of complete freedom. In view of the acute financial crisis through which France is now passing as a result of the late war can any reasonable man expect her to incur further loss in men and *material over fruitless undertakings?* Just as France was forced to evacuate Silesia so one day news may reach this country about the evacuation of Sham.

In Philistan the political activities though dull yet the declaration of Mr. Balfour in the House of Parliament that Philistan is the home of the Jews had deeply stirred the national feeling of that race. It is not possible that the people of Philistan with the examplo of Iraq, Sham and Egypt before them will any longer permit the continance of foreign domination in their land.

Further the paper quotes instances showing how the British had been attempting to tamper with the loyalty of the people of Yaman, Musket and Yehia and to seduce them from their duty to the Ottoman Government. But the Turkish people were not made of such stuff at to be influenced by these intrigues and openly avow disloyalty to the monarch of their race and desert his banner. In spite of all these cunning and conspiracy the subjects of the Turkish Government remained loyal and without swerving an inch from their allegiance to the Ottoman Government.

With regard to Egypt a long statement is necessary but suffice it to say that nearly 80 per cent. of the demands of the people had been conceded in some form or other.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.
TURKISH GAINS.

"Zamindar" (Urdu daily of Lahore) publishes a very interesting piece of news explaining the Turkish view with regard to the recently concluded Franco-Turkish agreement. It points out that by the above agreement the Turkish Nationalists have acquired the possession of 4 vast districts. This territorial addition will add considerably to the strength of the Turkish Empire in general and the Turkish Nationalists in particular. These tracts are very fertile and can produce rich and plentiful supply of corn to meet the entire demands of the population of Anatolia. If the problem of the bread is solved as it is likely to be solved by the new annevations then out of a population of 5 lakhs in Silesia 50 thousand can be directly recruited for the Turkish army which will help to clear the Greeks from the lands of Anatolia. Further by the above agreement the Turks gain possession of Silesian Railway which will be of immense service to them for the conveyance of armies and provisions. It is hoped that in the near future this new possession will become the centre of enthusiastic Turkish activities.

MODERATE CONFERENCE.

"Bandemathram" (Urdu daily of Lahore) devotes a leader to the Moderate Conference in the course of which it points out that since the inauguration of the policy of repression by the Government the Moderates had changed their tone. It was expected that the Moderates in the annual gathering would give vent to the changed angle of vision by unequivocally and openly condemning the policy and the new phase of its development. But for what happened, it is to be inferred, that all hopes had been shattered to pices. Through-

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Hindu."

The Bombay Conference of leaders, whose proceedings are detailed elsewhere, certainly better deserves its name than did the Calcutta Conference. It was more comprehensive and more representative in personnel. It seems to have set itself to work ready with a will to win. Above all, rid of parochial views, it struck the right chord at the very commencement. Its conception of its duty was on a higher level than that which actuated at least some of the leading members of the Calcutta Conference. The latter, some of them at least, sought to play the role of disinterested peace-makers instead of that of patriots. They failed and their failure is regretted by none. To the credit of the Bombay Conference, it must be said that it proceeded on patriotic lines. It did not pose as a disinterested, superior person. Its members did not think it a crime that they had a stake in the country. On the other hand, they realised that the unjust the illegal blows which are now being mercilessly administered on the sacred rights of the citizen, the right of speech, of writing and of association are blows directed, not against the Non-Co-operation movement as such, but against the rights of citizenship in general. They have realised further that, though at present the attack has been directed only at Non-Cooperators, there is no knowing that the target will not become wider. The illegal campaign is against all opponents of the bureaucracy and the members of the Bombay Conference seem to realise that any day they might be placed in the position which for the moment is the lot of Non Co-operators to occupy. They have placed themselves as much in the position of the fighters for civil rights as any among us: they are of us, if not altogether with us; and in this fact, above all, consists their claim for recognition.

The "Leader."

The country must first become the preponderatory before any negotiations with a view to final settlement are possible. Has the situation become so formidable and critical that the British Government must enter into negotiations with the non-co-operators, for that is in effect what the resolution suggests. Mr. Gandhi perhaps saw the difficulty of such a course when he declared that a conference was not the goal of the Congress but "a proper declaration of penitence on the part of Government." In other words, what he aimed at was a change of heart which from his point of view, which is more spiritual than political, will *ipso facto* lead to the attainment of the result aimed at by the non-co-operation movement. We are afraid that the conference was not able sufficiently to grasp the view-point of Mr. Gandhi. No conference is needed to bring about a change of heart or spirit. That, according to Mr. Gandhi, can only be brought about by the purifying influence of non-co-operation and by the capacity for suffering which his followers display. As regards the sufferings on the part of his co-workers, which were quite voluntary, he pointed out, 'not one of them had even complained on this ground." The view of the Mahatma is that the higher nature of Englishmen cannot but be aroused when Indians have undergone untold suffering without any retaliation. The whole of his movement is a challenge to those who propose to do their worst. His constant appeal to his followers is to be prepared to suffer without anger and without complaint. He believes that if loss and suffering are borne without violence the Government must bend before such an evidence of soul force, and when it does bend, it will give evidence of having purged its satanic spirit which is evidenced by its reliance on brute force. Thus the ideal for which Mr. Gandhi is working is the elimination of brute force in Government and the recognition in its place of the supremacy of moral force. It thus seems to us that the divergence between the ideals and principles of the peace-makers gathered at Bombay and those of Mr. Gandhi is fundamental, and if our view is correct then it is not at all clear to us how a Round Table Conference will bring about a settlement which will satisfy Mr. Gandhi and others who agree with his spiritual interpretation of Swaraj. "There was a wall," declared Mr. Gandhi, "between the non co-operators and "the other parties and it could not "be broken down without the former "surrendering a vital principle and the latter joining them." This wall has not been broken down and will not be broken down unless the co-operators accept the practicability of Mr. Gandhi's high ideals, or their impracticability is demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt by further experience. Mr. Gandhi thinks that his experiment is succeeding very well, and many of his followers think so. Why should they then give it up? We are afraid that the chances of peace are as far off as ever.

The "Patrika."

The resolution of the Bombay Conference asks among other things for the with-drawal of the Notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditions Meetings Act and the release of all persons imprisoned for the operation of the above Acts. It is an open secret that these repressive laws were resorted to, to prevent the 'hartals' on the Prince's visit. Now that the Prince has practically completed his tour in British India the necessity for the continuance of the operation of these laws even from the point of view of the Government has ceased to exist. The withdrawal of these Notifications therefore should not be delayed a moment longer and need not await the resolution of the Bombay Conference. These Notifications and the manner in which they have been enforced have been strongly condemned by a singulary unanimous Indian public opinion. In the conference itself Pandit Malaviya condemned them in language as strong as he used in the Congress. Sir Hormasji Wadia, a Moderate of Moderates who strongly spoke against civil disobedience is reported to have expressed strong views about the recent measures. We read in the report: "Law and order, he said, were the tyrant's plea in all history. Liberals were for law and order but there was one price which they could not pay for them namely, the loss of freedom of speech, press and association. He admitted that the two months' happenings had caused a deep searching of hearts amongst the Liberals. As to the Reform they were shown to be quite illusory and gave them no security whatever in spite of the Indians members of the Executive Council of the Government of India and popular Ministers besides Indian Councillors in the provinces." Coming from a person of the views and position of Sir H. Wadiya the significance of these words cannot be exaggerated. The Government of Indian cannot possibly take up the position that they alone are right and the rest of India wrong. No such presumption has really been made by Lord Reading. On the other hand. His Excellency was candid enough to say in Calcutta in the course of his reply to Pandit Malaviya's deputation that Government might err as any man and in the persent instance possibly his Government had erred. Possibly his Government was misled by some "khair khan" Indians and Lord Ronaldshay's speech in the Bengal Legisiative Council would suggest that conclusion. However that may be, it is only just and fair for the Government to acknowledge their mistake by releasing the prisoners— the victims of the Notifications. Mahatma Gandhi urged in the conference and which was accepted with certain modifications that along with them the other political prisoners should also be released. The offence of these prisoners arose out of the fact that they felt the Reforms to be illusory as Sir H. Wadiya also feels them to be so and wanted real. substantial self-Government. If His Excellency the Viceroy is prepared to meet the wishes of the Indians in this all-important matter of self-Government, it is only just and necessary that he should odder the release of all persons who have suffered for their convictions. These are the preliminary conditions which the Bombay Conference discussed and adopted in its resolutions. If the Government of India accepts it, it takes an important step towards peace.

The "Tribune."

For our part we are not free from doubt if the British Government will consent to clothe the Viceroy with the necessary authority as regards one of these questions, the Khilafat, which, when all is said and done, is an international question, and in regard to which they have not so far seen eye to eye with the Government of India, inspite of strong representations by the latter. But as regards both the other matters the suggestion is not only eminently practicable, but is the only basis on which an ultimate start settlement is possible; while as regards this question itself the Viceroy may surely be entrusted with full authority not, indeed, to settle the question, but to explore the possibilities of a settlement between the points of view of His Majesty's Government and of Indian Mussalmans, and make definite recommendations to the former, if the majority of the Conference are with him. If His Majesty's Government in England and the two contending parties in India itself will properly respond to the appeal thus made to them, then the Conference, that has just closed its sittings, will go down to posterity as the first important step not *in* but *towards* the settlement of the momentous question of Indian self-government. God grant that all three parties may acquit themselves of their respective parts in the affair as creditably as the Conference itself has done.

The "Tribune."

We are inclined to think that the attitude which Mahatma Gandhi took up at the Bombay Conference was on the whole the only attitude which he could consistently take up at a Conference in which the Government did not participate. Here was a controversy to which there were two parties, the Government and the non-co-operators. How could either of them take an active part in a conference held to discuss the terms of settlement, without the other taking a similar part in it? From this point of view the Bombay Conference was a sort of counterpart to the deputation that waited upon the Viceroy in Calcutta and for exactly the same reason for which the Viceroy refused to commit himself at Calcutta, Mahatma Gandhi refused to commit himself at Bombay. For our part, we had very little doubt in our mind as to the probable attitude of Mahatma Gandhi, when we first heard of the proposal to hold this conference. That is why we wrote as long ago as in our issue of the 6th, that we were not free from doubt as to the wisdom of calling a conference of party leaders before bringing about a truce by means of a direct appeal to the two parties. Our readers will find that this is precisely what the Conference itself has now recognised, and that having failed to come to a settlement with Mahatma Gandhi, it has now fallen back upon exactly the device which we have been suggesting from the very first.

A FELLOWSHIP FOR WOMEN.

FOR STUDY ABROAD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The women of Indian Universities, who are members of the International Federation of University Women, will be greatly interested to learn that the British Federation of University Women is offering to members of the International Federation (without distinction of race) a fellowship of the value of £300 to enable the holder to carry on a year's research or post-graduate study in some country, other than her own during the academic year 1922-23.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S INDIA

BY MR. VINCENT ANDERSON IN "THE NATION" OF NEW YORK.

All-India is at the feet of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Preaching a political creed that is new to the Hindu and renewing Vedic ideals of asceticism and sacrifice in his own life, this man has within a brief span of months invited Hindu and Mahomedan in a common bond of fraternity that has not existed in India since the days of Gautama. A small slim, dark, composed man with a tremendous personal magnetism, a man with the untiring energy of Roosevelt, the human sympathy of Debs and the philosophy of Tolstoi, Gandhi has developed into a force so potent that the English dare not imprison him.

And Gandhi has a new religion. It is not altogether new to the Occident. Anyone who steeps himself sympathetically in Bernard Shaw and Tolstoi, who tries long enough to recognise and to remedy the ills that industrialism has brought, may arrive at the conclusion that the defect of modern civilisation is civilisation itself. This is new. however, to the India that is adopting English and becoming commercial and learning what a factory and a labour problem is. Industrial and political, intellectual and economical civilisation is on India like a hurricane; and Gandhi is trying to forestall it. He declares: "Formerly when people wanted to fight one another, they measured between them their bodily strength; now, it is possible to take away thousands of lives by one man working behind a hill from a gun. This is civilisation. Formerly, men worked in the open air only so much as they liked. Now thousands of workmen meet together and for the sake of maintenance work in factories and mines. Their condition is worse than that of beasts. They are obliged to work at the risk of their lives, at most dangerous occupations, for the sake of millionaires. This civilisation is such that one has only to be patient and it will be self destroyed."

To Westerners Gandhi's primitive program will seem quixotic. So it is. True, a gigantic Swadeshi movement—back to the spinning wheel and home manufacture—has arisen, not for a different reason than Gandhi's. It is not because Indians are against civilisation but against England, not because they are in favour of the old manner of living, but because they are against the new.

What is Gandhi's solution? We are suffering, he says. We have two alternatives, to act actively or passively. If we fight actively we will be killed like flies—by the millions; we lack bodily energy, ammunition, and guns. If we fight passively we at least have a chance to win. If we take a physical sword we will perish spiritually. Evil cannot overcome evil. We will then become as the men we are fighting. Hate and civilization will have eaten us up. We will then be defeated. There can be no victory by such a material conquest.

The Indians listen to this, they like it immensely for they always have been hero-worshippers. And here is a saint and a revolutionary in one. If Gandhi's dream of social love could come true, it would be the most stupendous event in the history of the world. But the foe is within the gates. Hate is in the heart of the Hindu. Gaunt cheeks, protruding ribs, bloated bellies of children, blear of hunger in women's eyes—these are the outward evidences of an exploitation which makes it absurd to use the same word of the lesser sufferings of the West. Can you blame the Indians if they hate the English?

Resistance is coming. A bloody revolution is not only likely but, I believe, inevitable, Gandhi fears it. But, he says, everything must be done against such an expression of India's desire. If his Tolstoian philosophy of pacifism is not practical or possible for a whole nation to follow, if he is Shavian condemnation of an unnatural social order and a defective civilization cannot halt that civilization, nevertheless the Hindus, at least, are getting great ideas in a modern form; Gandhi will be an educator for the future if he cannot be the savior of the present.

PRINCE AND MADRAS.

SCENES OF HOOLIGANISM.

The Prince of Wales arrived yesterday January 13 morning The public are aware of the frantic efforts made by the Ministerialist party to manufacture a welcome. But the day opened with a complete 'hartal' almost all the Indian shops in the city were closed, a notable exception being the Asoka Swadeshi stores in Mount Road. The hotels were closed. Except a few rickshaws here and there, there were no carriages plying. A few tram cars ran in the morning, but there were very few passengers. Business was completely suspended. The absence of decorations on any large scale was a marked feature. Except the European firms, Government offices, the Pachiappa's College and a few Indian firms, nobody had hoisted flags or festoons.

Large crowds of course gathered on the route of the Prince's procession, but I do not estimate them to be even half what they were on the occasion of the Duke of Connaught's visit. A large part of the crowds was composed of Anglo-Indians, Christians, Adi Dravidas and policemen. At a few places there were cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki jai, as the Prince passed. There was not much enthusiasm visible.

AT MOUNT ROAD.

The Galleries near Munro Statue were indeed a sorry spectacle. At places they were just decorated benches and little more, for occupants could not be found. The students of the Presidency College, the Medical College, the Law College and many High schools stayed away altogether. The previous day they had met in meetings and burnt their tickets. In their dismay, the Reception Committee could find no better occupants for the Presidency College gallery than the inmates of the Madras Lunatic Asylum. It seems about eighty convicts had to be brought from the Penitentiary to fill a vacant gallery. It was interesting to see in the Christian College gallery many old and bearded men! The galleries were chiefly occupied by scouts and lady students who were chivalrously taken in the lorries lent by the Binny Mills.

AT SENATE HOUSE.

The so-called meeting of students which was held in Senate House was a miserable failure. There were only about 400 students present. Half the number were ladies. and greater part of the other half were curiously enough Malayalees. A large number had been imported from the Mofussil. Professors had to lend their motor cars and carriages to induce their students to attend.

SCENES OF HOOLIGANISM.

One cannot however minimise the extent of the hooliganism which was prevalent in some parts of the city. When I started early in the morning, I noticed no signs of it in Triplicane, Mount Road or Chintadripet. At Central Station I found a party of young boys going in procession crying "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," but as they were going nomeward I thought it wise not to interfere. I found trouble brewing near the corner at G. Cunniah Chetti's, little street urchins, 10 or 15 of them, had gathered to throw stones at people returning from the harbour. I asked of a few National Volunteers who happened to be there then to address them. In a few minutes, they agreed to disperse. At the Pachiappa's College, it was much worse. I heard that some Adi-Dravidas belonging to the counter-propagandists had thrown stones from inside the College at people outside who cried 'Mahatma Gandhi ki jai.' I heard there were many Adi-Dravida Scouts and Volunteers stationed inside the college by the counter-propagandists. I was told that a few of them even tried to force open a shop near by, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this. The result was that a large crowd gathered opposite to the college. The Police and Military guarded the premises. The Guzerat Volunteers worked all day trying to pacify the crowd and make them disperse. They were assisted by Srijuts Adinarayana Chetti, Harisarvothama Rao, and M. K. Acharya. But they had done mischief already, stones were thrown now and then. A few tram-cars were held up and their glass-panes broken. A newspaper vendor of the Madras Mail was rudely handled. The crowd was there till late in the evening, but he stayed with them to see that they did not behave badly. The stones were invariably thrown by small boys of 7 and 8. I was told that everywhere these little boys were the cause of the mischief. The Police and the Military behaved with admirable tact and forbearance. At one time, the crowd looked threatening as a man who had been bayoneted, was brought there but the Captain of the regiment and the Police wisely left the volunteers to handle the situation.

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

At the Wall Tax Road some people had barricaded the road with dust bins and were interfering with traffic, Sjt. Ramanathan went to the spot and succeeded in getting the road cleared and the crowds dispersed. The police and the military denied that they had bayonetted the man, but it is curious how he got injured.

There was some trouble at Mannady owing to an alteration between the Adi-Dravida Volunteers and the Mohammedans. But Mr. Kumaraswami Chettiar at once proceeded to the scene and set matters right. At Choolai, where the trouble could have easily been worse, the presence of Dr. Rajan saved the situation. There were also with him Sjt., Adinarayana Chettiar an S., Ramanathan.

In Mount Road, owing to some provocation which I have not been able to gather, the crowd rushed into the Wellington Cinema and made considerable damage. One man was shot dead and another wounded. I have not been able to find out who fired the shot. The Military deny that they did it. The many people inform me that the shot came from somewhere inside the Cinema. The Gaiety Theatre, Fire Stone Depot and a few street-lamps were also attacked. The Military soon got control of the situation. It is regrettable that the European soldiers behaved rudely to many passers-by. Their conduct was quite the reverse of what it was in the case of the Police in Esplanade.

It is regrettable that such things happened to mar the success of the 'hartal.' Trams did not run in the evening because of the st ne-throwing by street-urchins earlier in the day. Some toddy shop-keepers, who had opened their shops, were surrounded by these yelling boys and forced to close. Late in the evening on a Pattai Arrack shop keeper opening his shop a few boys brought out a few empty casks and made a bonfire of them. The fire engine was soon on the spot and the trouble was soon over.

Sir P. Theagaraya Chetti could not get out owing to fears of rowdies. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar seems to have been roughly handled. I heard also that these boys entered private houses and pulled down flags. They also stood and cried 'shame' at places like the Y.M.I.A. the Caithness Hall, etc. where there were flags flying. This is really a sad reflection on the Madras Public, but the National Volunteers tried everywhere to put a stop to such disgraceful conduct on the part of the boys. Judging from the reports I have, I attribute the whole trouble to the fact that the counter propagandists had not based their campaign on non-violence. They seem to have offered provocation to the people in the streets at various places. If they had behaved like gentlemen, as the Police and the Military did at Esplanade, there would in all probability have been no trouble at all.—'Swarajya.'

PRINCE VISITS SERINGAPATAM.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Jan. 20.

The Prince of Wales spent the day motoring and visiting, accompanied by the Maharajah. A huge dam is being constructed across the Cauvery river at Krishnarajasagara to provide a storage reservoir so as to ensure continual supply of water for power, starting at Sivasamudram falls, which provides electricity for Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore. The Dam will also enable increased power to be generated and provide irrigation for a large area of land. The Prince afterwards motored down the Cauvery Valley to the historic town of Seringapatam, now decayed, but in times of Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan, the important centre and capital of their dominions. The Prince visited the Mausoleum containing their tombs and also the fort, seeing the breach made in the walls when stormed by the British in 1799. The villages on the Prince's *route* were prettily decorated with feliage and the villagers assembled in large numbers to see the Prince.

LOYALTY MESSAGES TO PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Publicity Officer states that a very large number of letters and telegrams conveying messages and resolutions of loyalty and welcome have been received either by the Chief Secretary to the Prince or by the Governor for transmission to His Royal Highness during the Royal Visit bearing eloquent testimony to widespread rejoicing with which the visit was received by the whole of Madras Presidency.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

A Press Communique says:—On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras, the Maharaja of Bobbili very generously placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of His Royal Highness for distribution to charities. By His Royal Highness's wish this amount is being equally divided between the Malabar Relief Fund and the Madras branch of the maternity and Child Welfare Association to each of which a cheque for Rs. 5,000 is being sent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major A. F. Stewarts reverts to Army Department. Major M. M. Corbyn is appointed Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair. Justice Cuming succeeds Justice Beachcroft as Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major R. A. Yule is posted Divisional Session Judge, Derajat. Mr. J. Almond is posted Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Manackji Dadabhoy, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee and Rao Bahadur A. Chettiar have been re-nominated Governors of the Imperial Bank of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor A. W. E. Davidson has been appointed Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant in recognition of his services in China. Mr. R. Parsons, Personal Assistant to the Viceroy's Military Secretary, is granted further leave of four and half months and Mr. G. P. De La Hey will continue to act vice Mr. Parsons.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander P. G. Glanville is appointed Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, Engineer Lieut. Comander R. S. Baskett is appointed First Assistant to the Chief Engineer Roy, Indian Marine Bombay Dockyard. Mr. H. H. Spalding officiates Locomotive Carriage Superintendent E. B. Railway, vice Mr. Harriett on two years leave.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Chibber officiates Assistant Secretary of the Department, vice Mr. Banerjea on leave. In consequence of return from leave and deputation of Mr. Vredenburg and Dr. Coggin respectively, Drs. Murray Stuart and Heron revert to their appointments as Assistant Superintendents, Geological Survey.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Governor-General has decided to increase from rupees fifty to hundred the minimum amount for which an insurance may be effected or endownment policy purchased under rules of Post Office Insurance Fund.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN RAJAHMUNDRY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20

It is reported from Rajahmundry that six persons, including the Municipal Chairman and the Vice Chairman were arrested.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

RESOLUTION NOT PUT TO VOTE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the local legislative Council, a resolution urging the teaching of temperance in schools, by publishing suitable text books on the subject in all vernaculars and in English language and by providing lantern lectures, pointing out the evils of drunkenness was put to the vote and lost, 26 voting for and 29 against. The resolution concerning the treatment of political prisoners, absorbed almost the whole of the afternoon discussion.

The resolution ran as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to Government that early directions be issued and necessary changes in rules be made so that all political offenders may be treated as first class misdemeanants are treated in England."

Strong speeches were made in support of the resolution, the trend of which was that, irrespective of policital differences, it was the duty of Government to accord the same treatment to political offenders here as in England and other civilised countries.

The opponents, headed by Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty, argued that most of the political offenders here, by their conduct and methods of agitation, did not deserve any special treatment, and the step urged by the resolution would furnish incentive to them in their career of molestation of peaceful neighbours.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law Member, in replying, pointed out the inability of local Government to accept the resolution without substantially modifying the Penal Code. The Law Member emphasised that authorities in this province were quite fair in their treatment of political prisoners and in no case was undue hardships inflicted on any body. He further pointed out that local Government had not prosecuted a single individual under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Seditious Meetings Act, and no proceedings had been instituted against any person out of revenge unless Government were convinced of the supreme necessity. At this stage, Mr. Shanmugham Chetty moved under standing order that the Council might proceed to the next business on the agenda, which was carried and Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar's resolution was therefore not put to the vote.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

AMUSEMENTS TAX BILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

At the Bengal Council to-day, Mr. Marr in moving that the Amusements Bill be referred to a Select Committee, said, he had followed the English Act in England. This tax brings one hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees. In Bengal they anticipate to get fifteen lakhs. The Bill will apply, in the first instance, only to Calcutta, Dacca and Darjeeling. The Bill imposes the tax only on public places of amusement for which admission fees are charged, and on certain forms of betting as horse-race. It was only a legal betting that was affected.

A discussion then followed lasting the whole day and it will be continued on Monday. Seventeen members took part of whom seven opposed and nine supported the motion. Mr. S. N. Mullick, leader of the oppositionists, said, he was ready to support the Bill if Government at once removed repressive measures, if Government took steps to redress the present financial injustice and they placed definite schemes of retrenchment in the recurring expenditure. The oppositionists strongly criticised the present policy of Government.

DESECRATION OF SURAJKUND.

AHMEDABAD JAINS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

At 7-30 p.m. on January 12th an influential meeting of the Jain community was held at Ahmedabad to consider the delicate situation created by the desecration of the Surajkund at Palitana by some of the employees of the Palitana Durbar, Sheth Mohanlal Maganbhai Jhaveri presiding. Two resolutions were passed at the meeting. The first expressed strong displeasure of the Jain community at the gratuitous desecration of the Surajkund on the Shetrunjay Hill at Palitana. The religious susceptibilities of the Jain community were sorely wounded at the unprovoked sacrilege perpetrated within the Gadh belonging to them and an intimation to that effect was forwarded to the Palitana Durbar. The second resolution expressed the determination of the Jain community to take what steps were necessary to obtain redress in respect of the desecration, the copies being forwarded to the firm of Sheth Anandji Kalianji and to Sheth Kasturbhai Maganbhai.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GUNTUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20

The "Swarajya" publishes a statement that a military van, 120 sepoys, machine guns and some European soldiers and a good many reserve, have been drafted into Guntur town.

The title of Mr. E. T. Sheaf's appointment is Additional Trade Commissioner for Far East. (It will be remembered that a Melbourne message announced his appointment after a conference of the State Premiers at which Mr. Hughes presided on January 18th.)

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G. K. DEVADHAR, *Vice President,* Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut

and

Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organisation,) Malabar Relief Fund, Bomday.

RASAI, LAPO AND CHHER.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Government of Bombay has just issued a resolution on the recommendations of the Committee which was appointed to enquire into "rasai," "lapo" and "chher" in Sind. The Committee met in July 1919 under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward and in their finding admit that the administration is confronted with a difficult problem. The systems of "rasai," "lapo" and "chher" lie deep-rooted in the Province of Sind. They grew up long before the establishment of the British Government. It was the custom for the rulers in the past or for their representative officials to levy free supplies, when on tour, from the landholders or Zamindars. This levy was called "rasai" from the Persian word 'rasaidan' which means 'to supply.' It was met by a levy in kind called "deh kharch" or village expenses made from the cultivators by the zaminders. It was the only practical means of securing supplies in a sparsely populated country without regular roads and with few large villages. The supplies were provided from the stores of grain and fodder and from the flocks and herds and from the jungles of the zaminders. It was regarded as a duty incumbent on them and payment was not expected. It was not resented as the land was held by a small number of large landholders amongst whom the traditions of hospitality were strong. They were for the most part Baluchi and other Mahomedan zaminders. It was also the custom for the revenue officials to supplement their meagre salaries by levying a share of the produce of the land for themselves at the time of its division between the rulers and the zaminders. This levy was called 'lapo' from the 'Sindhi word 'lap' which meant 'a handful.' It was undisputed and not unprofitable. The loss probably fell on the rulers as much as on the zaminders. It was also the custom for the revenue or other officials to exact 'chher' or free labour whenever required for private or public purposes. There was no casual labour and the cultivators upon whom the burden fell were bound to obey the orders of the zaminders.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committe, among other things recommended a continuation and determined development of the measures heretofore taken against 'rasai' in the following directions:—

Camping grounds should be fixed as far as possible and early steps should be taken to provide bungalows.

Banias and Seridars or independent or subsidized contractors should be employed for their maintenance and supplies.

The subordinate establishments of the Talukas should not be responsible except to the extent of informing the Banias and Seridars or contractors of the requirements of the touring officers and in special cases of having recourse to local zaminders.

Gots and water jars should be carried or maintained locally and tents should be taken if required for stables and kitchens and for all members of touring establishments.

The salaries and travelling allowances of servants, peons and clerical establishments on tour should be substantially supplemented and stricter discipline should be maintained over them. There should at the same time be a liberal revision of the travelling allowances of the touring officers.

There should be a reduction by one or two months of the tours of Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

Dhalis should be strictly prohibited from all subordinate officials and even from zaminders though exception might be necessary in respect of 'dumbas' from Baluchi Sardars as permitted by the Commissioner in Sind

Regarding "lapo" it was recommended that the tapedars should be reduced strictly to a ministerial position and the supervising tapedars be replaced by a superior grade of official of the rank of Deputy Mukhtiarkar. Their salaries should be revised to meet their special responsibilities and the special standard of living in Sind.

There should be a reduction in the number of low-paid clerks and munshis in all establishments and a substitution for them of a smaller number of better paid and better qualified officials drawn indiscriminately from all divisions of the population.

There should be an improvement in office methods providing for greater and more unremitting personal supervision and more direct disposal of work by the touring officers and there should in particular be a reduction and systematizing of inspections, the taluka offices being left for inspection by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, their offices by the Collectors and those of the latter by the Commissioner in Sind.

It was lastly recommended in the case of 'chher' that casual labour should be employed wherever obtainable and that the rules for full payment for all labour required by touring officers should be strictly enforced as well as for road repairs by the local authorities or for emergencies by Government.

The Committee expressed confidence that considerable improvement will result from these measures if determined and persistent efforts are made to render them effective by the higher subordinate officials participating with the superior district officers in their efforts to stamp out the old and to establish new traditions. But it was recognised that these efforts must be reinforced by special measures for the spread of education and the growth of a higher standard of public morality throughout the Province of Sind.

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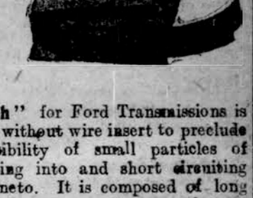

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Literature and Art.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL ON IND A.

"India Old and New", by Sir Valentine Chirol. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1921.

It is just more than a decade now that Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge studing with a view to entrance into the India Civil Service, or for admission to the Bar, used to devour with passionate interest certain letters from the special correspondent of the London "Times" who was then touring in India to explore the Indian problem. Sir Valentine Chirol published these letters in book form under the title of 'The Indian Unrest' and the undoubted journalistic talent of the writer, the facile charm of his style, the very laboriousness of his researches into Indian history and his evident desire to know both sides of the question compelled the wide circulation of his volume although the Indian Press did not fail to point out that in running down the Brahmin the writer was exhibiting a lamentable lack of political sagacity.

Ten years ago Sir Valentine Chirol wrote. "Now if Swaraj, or Colonial Self-Government, represents the "minium" that will satisfy Indian Nationalists, it is important to know exactly what in their view it really means." Ten years have passed and this talented writer who has had unique opportunities of inquiring into the mind of the Indian Extremists is still a vain searcher for truth. In the present volume 'India Old and New' in which he tells us "t' at much has happened in India to confirm many of the views which he expressed" in his 'India Unrest' he is at it again giving to the American and English public a view of Indian nationalism in which its defects are brought out in a disproportionately large manner, and its merits are glossed over as virtues which the English contact with India was bound to produce in a congeries of races which are in moral worth and administrative capacity the inferior of white races. That is the Chirol viewpoint as it breaks out through these pages enlivened as they are with many a charming description, many a strikingly clever resume of recent political events in India, and many a passage in which the Indian especially, the Indian of the Moderate persuasion, is gently flattered.

But this is a book written with a purpose. Sir Valentine Chirol is the apologist *par excellence* of the Indian bureaucrat,—not of the pig-headed official if you like, but of the type which now knows so well how to be nice and pleasant to Indians and then to set in motion against them Criminal Law Amendment Act Part No. II. The earlier half of the book is devoted to a survey of India under Hinduism which is followed by an illuminating chapter on Mohamedan domination. The author as usual has a fling against the Brahmin appears to doubt the permanency of the Hindu-Duslim unity and hurries on to discuss the first great wave of unrest, not forgetting to pay a fine tribute to the English official in India "a fine body of public servants who have rescued India from anarchy, established new standards of tolerence and integrity, and raised the whole of India to a higher plance of moral and intellectual development." This eulogy appears so ridiculously inappropriate at the present time that it is hardly worth while to criticise it. The years 1920 and 1921 have produced a painful record of bureaucracy run amok. There are young persons in the Indian Civil Service who, as for example, at Brahaman Baria will not tolerate the presence of a Gandhi cap. It may be true that age and a polite slap from above brings discretion but it would be as well if Sir Valentine Chirol and other apologists of British rule in India learnt to appreciate that the younger generation of Indian Nationalists now are reminded of what was said of the schoolmen of old, when they come across a soft spoken, gentle mannered European Official in India—"the better they are the worse they are".

What will interest the Indian readers in Sir Valentine Chirol's book is his remarkable chapter entitled "The emergence of Mr. Gandhi." The substance of this chapter has already appeared in the Indian Press, as a reprint from London "Times", but its final revision at the hands of the author is of great interest. Mr. Jinnah is to him "a Mahomedan Extremist from Bombay, whose legal mind spite of all his bitterness does not blink the cold light of reason". As regards Mahatma Gandhi, the author can hardly see "how Mr. Gandhi can conciliate the racial hatred which was the keynote of the Nagpur Congress proceedings with his favourite doctrine of *Ahimsa*". To him the Khilafat agitation is artificial, and in winning over Mr. Gandhi to their side the Khilafat agitators have had their greater success. As regards the work of the new Councils Sir Valentine Chirol gives a grossly unfair account, crediting them with a success which every body in India knows they have not had. As regards the Labour activities of Indian Nationalists, Sir Valentine Chirol descends to the level of a "Daily Mail" writer in his review of them. He talks of shoals and rocks ahead in Indian politics, has to confess that Non-cooperation is not dead, although according to him its "original programme has failed egregiously". He hotly contests that Divide and Rule has ever been the principle of British politic and sheds tears over Mahatma Gandhi. "It is sad to see a man of Mr. Gandhi's immense power for good drifting into such deep water". but Sir Valentine Chirol does not show us a way out of her present political tangle. He has to admit that many thoughful Indians finds that Mahatma Gandhi strikes in them a responsive chord "although they repudiate him as a political leader". He has to admit that "their faith in either the material or moral superiority of Western civilization is far less general and deep seated than it was only a general ago", and he gives us the cold consolation that the Indian problem is a world problem. India with a revived sense of nationhood and race consciousness will press her claim to independence and Sir Valentine Chirol gives his countrymen the warning "heavy will be the responsibility of those within the Empire who meet her with an uncompromising assertion of the white man's superior rights and interests as the suprema lex et suprema salus Imperii". A timely warning, indeed, but is the Englishman going to listen to it?

"MAHARASHTRA SARASWAT."

The late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang's career in its manifold aspects, as a student, social reformer, educationist, politician, judge, economist and scholar, as well as a private individual, forms the subject of a series of highly interesting contributions in the latest issue of the "Maharashtra Saraswat", the well known Marathi quarterly journal.

Referring to Telang's aptitude for study Sir Narayan Chandavarkar truly observes that "Telang died learning." To have written a readable life of Sri Shankaracharya at the early age of twenty was in itself an achievement which indicated in a remarkable manner, Telang's life-long bent of mind. In fact, Telang's analytical and critical mind was only watched by the versality of his great talents. As Sir Dinsha Wacha has observed in his introduction to the volume of Telang's selected writings and speeches, it was a national misfortune that a cruel fate should have prematurely, and in the very prime of manhood, cut him off from his mundane sphere of his multifarious and brilliant activities. Among the writers who have dealt with the various aspect of Telang's life in the journal are Rao Saheb Moramkar, Messrs. B. D. Prabhu, S. U. Karnatki, V. M. Dubhashe, V. N. Naik, S. V. Palekar and R. S. Padbidri, some of whom knew the illustrious dead personally and shed interesting light on his domestic life. The last contributor writes of Telang as a Swadeshist, before the present Swadeshi movement was born. Mr. Padbidri refers specially to Telang's brilliant and ever memorable paper on "Free Trade and Protection from an Indian Point of View", written at the age of only 27. Not the least interesting feature of this "Telang Number" of the journal are the old photographs which are published and one of which shows the members of the Reception Committee of the fifth session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in 1889.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS.

"Parshyancha Itihasa" (in Marathi). By Mr. Manohar Vishnu Kathavti, B.A., LL.B., Retired First Class Sub-Judge. Price Rs. 2-8.

This is a history of the followers of Zoroaster from the dim mythological past to our present days. The Iranian period has been treated with a brevity which its historical importance does not justify. The rise and fall of the ancient Persian Empire which at one time included the famous empires of Assyria, Chaldea, Lydia and Egypt, is an important epoch in history. If the author had devoted some chapters to it on the lines of Mr. Marvin whose "Living Past" is a synthesis of the history of European civilisation, his work would have secured an abiding place in Marathi literature. Of the famous Sassanide dynasty and of the house of Cyrus we are given but fragmentary accounts. This will not enable the reader to understand the influence exerted by the Great King and his empire on Greek Indian civilisations and, later, on the Saracens. While we do not agree with those who boldly assert the existence of a Parsi Kingdom at Patliputra (Patna), on the strength of Dr. Spooner's finds, we can recognise traces of Iranian influence on ancient and midaeval Hindu India. To give one instance, the bevy of beauties, surrounding midaeval Hindu kings even in the durbar chamber is obviously due to influence of the Great King's court. The ruins of a palace at Patliputra are said to resemble similar ruins at Persepolis. Instead of deducing from them the conclusion that the Parsis had a kingdom there, the more natural inference seems to be that Iran exerted a powerful influence on Indian architecture.

In the body of the book, the Parsi migration has been described in the orthodox manner as being due to religious persecution. The author in a footnote says that this view is challenged by Mr. G. K. Nariman. Historical myths seem to have a wonderful vitality and we are not at all surprised that the myth of forcible conversions should have held the field for so many centuries. When we remember that even the relentless Hijjaj, Governor of Iraq, ordered Kassim to allow the Hindus of Sind religious freedom, when we recall the toleration of the Saracens towards the Christians and the Jews, we know what faith to put in the ridiculous theory of a whole nation being converted at the point of the sword. Persecution of the conquered there must have been for as Ameer Ali says in his "History of the Saracens", the Arab, in spite of the tenets of Islam, considered himself a superior being like the modern Anglo-Saxon.

We know too well how the Parsis have prospered under British rule. It is not equally known that they held high positions of trust under Hindu and Muhammedan rulers as well. If the Parsis have still any misgivings as to their fate in autonomous India they would do well to study the history of the community in pre-British days and also to take a survey of their position in many Indian States today.

The chapters in the book under review on Zoroastrian religion and its points of contact with Vedic Hinduism are particularly illuminating. Equally admirable are the remarks of the author on the affinity between Avesta and Vedic Sanskrit which is a little different from classical Sanskrit.

In his epilogue the author gives his impressions about the Parsis. They have been pioneers in commerce and industry. Their catholic and communal charity is also well known. However, until very recently they did not take a prominent part in politics. Dadabhoy Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were great Indian leaders, but they did not represent Parsi political opinion. The author is optimistic about their future and we share with him his optimism. Already we see a reaction against the senseless mimicry of the West. Signs of a political awakening are also not wanting. The more we come to understand and appreciate the diverse people and races inhabiting this wonderful land of ours, the more broad-based Indian Nationalism becomes, the easier will be our struggle for Swaraj. The book is a welcome addition to Marathi literature and we look forward to its being enriched with similar volumes on the Muhammedans and the Sikhs. The author has done well to append to his book Mahatmaji's tribute to the Parsis and Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi's foreword.

EDUCATION OF PARSEES.

"A Note on the Education of Parsee Children", by C. D. Mahalaxmiwalla.

The Note was "meant to be a supplement" to the Report, published more than a year ago, of the Committee appointed by the Parsee Punchayat Trustees to enquire into the "grave defects" existing in the method of education of Parsee children. The Note itself, however, occupies a small portion of the book, the latter part, namely, the Annex, being remarkable compilation in many respects embodying as it does helpful as regards the ways and means of reorganising the system of education prevailing at present.

The author lays his finger upon the radical defects of the system which has been responsible for the intellectual wreckage of so many young minds whose mentality has been warped by setting before them a wrong ideal. The Annex to the Note may be read with profit by any worker in the cause of the student world, as it brings together a most valuable collection of authoritative utterances, views and writings, though occasionally much pain is unnecessarily expended in proving the obvious as when quotations are cited (and Lord Curzon's among them!) to prove that "character is more precious than rubies."

FROM THE KATHA UPAN SHAD

Young Nachiketas went to Death:—
He bargained with the monarch grim.
For knowledge, as the Katha saith.
And Death revealed the Soul to him:
And who learns with the fearless lad
Hath all that Nachiketas had. . . .

* * * *

From That the sun and moon arise,
They set in That again;
From That are stars and seas and skies,
And trees and beast and men:
And That of soul and This of sense
Hath in them naught of difference.

* * * *

All that is here the same is there.
All that is there is here:
There is no difference anywhere
The One doth All apear;
From death to death he goes who sees
Differences or degrees.
That which is told of. That thou art.

* * * *

There is no other sprite;
No heaven nor earth nor middle part.
There is no day or night;
There is no beauty, truth, or wit
But That alone, and Thou art It.

* * * *

He dreameth—I am moon and sun,
I am the earth and sea,
I am the strife, the lost, the won.
I am variety:
He dreameth This and That and Thou.
In past and future time and now.

(Continued from previous page.)

He is the dreamer and the dream.
He is the frightend and the fear, He is the hope, the gloom, the gleam.
He is the season and the year:
. . .Not this is He, nor that nor you
He is Thyself, and thou art one.

* * * *

He will not be obtained by speech.
Not by the mind, the ear, the eye:
He cometh in His time to each
Who Him affirms courageousl f:
Thou Art, He Is, and that is all
That may be told, or can befall

* * * *

Fast not nor pray but only know
He Is, I Am, and all is done:
The deed of Time is finished—Lo!
Theyself to thine own Self is won:
Thou shalt not seek nor have reply,
For Thou Art That in blink of eye

* * * *

Thou knewest All, 'twas hid within
Thy memory: if thou should'st mind
That which thou were not Death nor Sin
Can conquer thee again, nor bind
Thine action, nor make thee to seem
A Dreamer living in a Dream.

* * * *

Awake'! Arise! put Glory on
Of which all Soul and Sense is wrought:
Thou shalt be naught thou dreamest upon
Of good or evil thing, nor aught
That thought doth bicker at:
Thou shalt be naught, and thou shalt be
Thyself in thine own mystery,
Knowdelge. Bliss, Eternity,
for Thou Art That.

—James Stephens in "The Nation & The Athenaeum.'

The December number of "The Cochin" has an attractive cover design and [illegible] photo of Rabindra Das.

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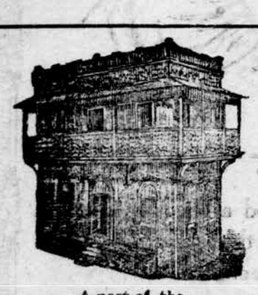

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MAJOR, I. M. S.
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